New-York Daily Times.

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ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1857.

[illegible]

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Sweeney and the Investigating Committee—Amount in the Treasury—The Telegraph Bill, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

J. E. SWEENEY has returned to this city and signified his readiness to the Investigating Committee to appear again before them, and suggests that those persons who are implicated by his testimony, if there are any such, and they desire it, be afforded an opportunity to cross-examine him in the presence of the Committee. Mr. SIMONTON having fairly recovered from his severe sickness will probably be brought before the Committee to-morrow.

The United States Treasurer reports the net amount subject to draft in the various depositories of the United States, on the [illegible], $22,[illegible].

The House Committee of Ways and Means will make a favorable report on the Senate's Submarine Telegraph bill.

The House Post-Office Committee have postponed further action on the Ocean Mail Service bill until Thursday.

Mr. BUCHANAN left here this morning, accompanied by twenty or more of his political friends.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to secure to actual settlers the alternate sections of public lands reserved in grants made the States for railroad purposes. It provides that actual settlers shall take the reserved sections, being about 11,000,000 of acres, at $2 50 per acre, in compliance with the preëmption act of 1841.

The Senate went into Executive Session at 1 o'clock, Mr. MASON saying that there was an imperious necessity for doing so immediately.

The Central American treaty was debated for three hours, and the Senate adjourned without coming to any conclusion on the subject.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The House proceeded to the consideration of business relative to the District of Columbia, under the special order.

Without transacting any business of the least general importance the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2, 1857.

O. H. Platt, plaintiff in error, vs. Chauncey Jerome, defendant.—This was a motion to restore a cause on the docket, made by the attorney, who claimed to have a lien on the judgment below for costs. The Court look no further than the proper parties, to dismiss which means parties to the record. Mr. Justice NELSON, in giving the opinion of the Court, said that the attorney was no party to the suit, nor was he in any way responsible. To permit him to control it, would be forcing the client to prosecute suit for the benefit of his attorney. Motion overruled.

Frederick Schuchard et al., plaintiffs vs. Winthrop Babbidge et al., defendants.—This was a case in Admiralty from New-York. Sixty or seventy libels had been filed against the ship *Angelique*. Interlocutory judgments had been rendered in all, and final decrees in several. The vessel was condemned and sold for $6,000. The present libel was filed against the proceeds of sale by virtue of a mortgage. The District Court dismissed the libel, and this action was affirmed by Circuit Court. Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court, holding that had the mortgagees appeared at the suit of the other libelants and shown themselves entitled, they would have recovered; but they cannot in this action against the proceeds of the sale. Judgment accordingly.

Augustus Hemenway, appellant, owner of ship Independence, vs. Wm. B. Fisher, libelant and appellee.—The facts of this case I stated in my report of its argument some days ago. Mr. Chief-Justice TANEY stated, that the Court being equally divided, no opinion would be given. LEX.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

James Fletcher's, heirs, appellants vs. *Celine Balun*, widow of Ursin Joly, et al. Argued for appellees, and submitted on a printed argument for appellants.

Case No. 98.—*John D. Wolf*, Executor, and *Maria D. L. Ronalds*, Executrix of Thomas A. Ronalds, deceased, appellants, vs. *John H. Lewis*. Argument commenced for appellants.

U. S. Court of Claims.

Pye vs. United States.—Justice SCARBOROUGH delivered an adverse report in this case, upon the facts stated in claimant's petition. LEX.

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 2.

We are in receipt of Vera Cruz dates to the 29th ultimo.

It is reported that Señor SOTO is about to retire from the Ministry.

Rumors were current of the outbreak of a new insurrection at Puebla, while at San Luis affairs were without change.

Masonic Meeting at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of New-York is in session here, CHARLES E. CHURCH, of New-York, Grand High Priest, presiding. The reception of reports from various Chapters occupied the session of to-day. There is a full attendance.

Election of Mayor of Lancaster, Pa.

LANCASTER, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

At the Municipal Election to-day, Mr. ZIMMERMAN, Democrat, was elected Mayor by forty-two majority over the combined vote of his four competitors.

Reception of Mr. Peabody at the Maryland Institute.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Mr. PEABODY had a grand reception last night from the Mayor, City authorities and members of the Maryland Institute. Several thousand persons participated in the ceremonies, which were closed with a banquet.

Fire at Alexandria, Va.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Tuesday, Feb. 3.

A block of frame buildings, on the corner of King and Royal streets, were destroyed by fire this morning, together with their contents. They were owned by Messrs. ARNOLD and W. E. ATWELL, and were insured in various offices.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER VIENNA.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Feb. 2.

The United States schooner *Vienna* has been lost. The officers and crew were saved, and have arrived here.

LOSS OF THE BRIG G. W. RUSSELL.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The ship *Marathon*, VAN DYKE, arrived at this port from New-Orleans, reports Jan. 21, fell in with the brig *G. W. Russell*, from Rio Grande for New-York in a sinking condition. Took off Capt. Low and crew and brought them to this port. The *Marathon* has been forty-two days North of Cape Hatteras.

Mail Robberies.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The secret mail Agent, Mr. HOLBROOK, has tracked some extensive mail depredations in this locality to R. D. VAN ARSDALE, Clerk in the Somerville Post-Office.

Bank Robbery at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 2.

The examination of STRINGER, the bank robber, is postponed. He confesses that $49,000 of the plunder are hid in a state room of the steamship *Cahawba*.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania Fives, 88½; Reading Railroad, 40½; Long Island Railroad, 13⅛; Morris Canal, 14½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 48½.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The footings of the Boston Weekly Bank Statement are as follows:

Capital Stock	$31,[illegible]
Loans and Discounts	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
Due from other Banks	[illegible]
Due to other Banks	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 2.

COTTON has advanced ⅛c., and the market is active; the sales, to-day, being 20,000 bales at 12⅛c.@12⅝c. for middling. SUGAR firm at 9⅛c.@10c. FLOUR is advancing—sales, today, at $7@$7 [illegible]; Red Wheat $1 58. CORN buoyant and scarce, and selling at $1 00. MESS PORK $21. Barrelled LARD 12¾c.@13½c. HAY $26. FREIGHTS stiffer. Exchange on London 7⅞c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

COTTON—Sales to-day 12,000 bales, at an advance of ⅛ ₩ cent. We quote Middling at 12¾c.@13c. Sales 3 days 47,000 bales. The Market closes firm at the advance. FLOUR—The market is dull and has a declining tendency. WHITE WHEAT is selling at $1 70. CORN continues active and at advancing rates. FREIGHTS are very quiet.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

COTTON—sales to-day, 3,200 bales at advancing prices. Middling Fair quoted at 12¾c.@13¼c.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ELECTION OF CHIEF ENGINEER.

Harry Howard 312 Votes Ahead—Seventeen Companies yet to be heard from.

The triennial election for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of this city, was held last evening. The contest was a most exciting one. The result, so far as learned from unofficial sources, appears to place the election of HARRY HOWARD beyond a doubt by a small majority—say from 100 to 200 majority. We annex the result of the ballotings of the various companies, so far as learned.

ENGINES.

Nos.	Howard.	Carson.	Nos.	Howard.	Carson.
1	25	3	26	25	2
2	18	7	26	—	—
3	18	1	27	—	—
4	6	26	28	23	2
5	8	26	29	20	28
6	56	4	32	20	7
7	—	—	33	46	—
8	20	15	34	26	10
9	11	17	35	—	—
10	3	9	36	21	1
11	20	19	37	14	18
12	—	—	38	25	6
13	9	21	39	7	21
14	36	9	40	36	11
15	—	17	41	29	20
16	9	29	42	1	27
17	21	—	43	—	5
18	12	12	44	26	6
19	28	5	45	16	6
20	11	6	46	19	12
21	9	12	48	—	—
22	4	20	50	—	38
23	14	9	51	26	—
24	40	3	—	—	—

*This Company also gave 18 votes for WALKER.

HOSE CARTS.

[illegible]

HOOK AND LADDER.

[illegible]

Carson..............1,275 Howard..............1,316 [later returns]

Later.

Just before going to press, we received the following as the result reported at the Carson Head-quarters, but several Companies in the upper districts are still to be heard from, and the friends of Mr. CARSON claim that their votes will change the present aspect, and insure his election by a very small majority:

Carson..............1,275 Howard..............1,316

With several Companies in the City, Harlem, Yorkville, Manhattanville and Carmansville to hear from.

Death of James Dewey.

The funeral of JAMES DEWEY, Inspector of Streets and Lamps, who died on Saturday, took place yesterday, from his late residence, No. 256 Delancey-street. The remains were taken to Fairfield, Conn., for interment.

Mr. DEWEY was about 40 years of age. He was very well known as an active politician of the Whig school, and represented one of the City Districts in the Assembly of 1851-2. Subsequently he kept a public house on "The Road." About two years since, having fraternized with the then powerful Know-Nothing Party, he was appointed by Mr. EHNINGER, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, to the position which he occupied at the time of his death.

The Tabernacle.

The *Tabernacle* is not yet sold;—we are happy to say that the announcement was premature. It is advertised for sale, however, and will doubtless be disposed of at an early day. The congregation worshipping there waits the result of this bargain before deciding which way to head. If the present owners had consented to open its doors for promiscuous meetings, it would have netted them an immense revenue. We are sorry that it cannot be retained for just its present purposes.

Singular Surgical Case.

Monday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, a young man by the name of RICHARD MURPHY was brought into Bellevue Hospital, having been shot by a fellow workman, JOHN MILLER, in BURGE's, in Pearl-street, near Peck-slip. The circumstances were as follows: MURPHY was a compositor; when he had filled his form, he bent over the printers' stone to lock it up, when MILLER exclaimed—"You d——d rascal, where shall I shoot you," and immediately fired the pistol. Dr. JAMES R. WOOD, in whose service the patient was, made an examination of the injury. The patient was bending over when the pistol was fired, and the slugs passed just above the arms, tearing away the rectum, bladder, &c. Dr. WOOD carried his finger through the wound to the symphysis pubis. Coroner PERRY took the ante-mortem statement, in which young MURPHY thought that his companion was ignorant of the fact of the pistol having been loaded, as he had recently borrowed it from his employer's son. We understand he is sinking rapidly.

Taking Laudanum.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Dr. SHEPPARD was called to see a girl named ANN O'MARA, aged 16 years, who it appears had taken laudanum and was considered in a dying state. After great exertion the Doctor succeeded in restoring her. The cause of Miss O'MARA's rash act is not known. She resides at No. 130 East Eleventh-street.

☞ The Special Committee of the Aldermen, to whom was referred the application for the establishment of a new omnibus line, to run through Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Lexington-avenue and Irving-place, met again yesterday, at the City Library. GARRET W. SEBRING, Esq., and others, spoke in opposition to the line, contending that it was not needed. The Committee decided to hear no further argument in the matter, and promised to report upon the subject on Monday next.

☞ The ship *Webster*, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, reports, Jan. 26, that JAMES MANUEL, seaman, fell from the foretopsail yard, and was instantly killed. The W. was off the Hook on the night of Jan. 29, and had to haul off shore in the easterly gale with snow.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—FEB. 3.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The Court opened for the term today. An unusually large crowd were in attendance. Recorder Smith took his seat on the Bench at 11 o'clock, and announced his readiness for work. Mr. Vandervoort then called the names of the Grand Jurors, as follows:

AUGUSTUS J. BLEECKER, Foreman.

Wm. C. Allen,	John Denham,	Henry Marks,
Saml. A. Beekman,	Henry Erben,	Jeremiah G. Stokes,
Mark Cornell,	Chas. Fowler,	Major Thompson,
Sylvester Cahill,	Alex. Fraser,	Jos. Appleton,
Patrick Crowe,	Francis Godine,	G. H. Marvin, Jr.,
Saml. H. Cornell,	Wm. H. Hoople,	Jos. B. Brewster,
Duncan F. Curry,	John Devlin,	Martin L. Bryant,
	Thos. Smith, Jr.	

After they had been sworn the Recorder briefly charged them.

He remarked that so many were on the inquest who were thoroughly acquainted with its duties, that it would be unnecessary to instruct them. He advised to the laws on the subject of betting and gaming, which were daily violated, and urged that indictments should be found against all infringers of them. Calling attention to the election law, he said: They doubtless remembered that at our last election great complaints had been made. Many citizens had been brutally assaulted and dragged from the polls, and the challengers were intimidated. Up to the present time he was not aware that a single individual had been brought to justice. These facts were known to every citizen. Wounded men staggered through the streets, injured when endeavoring to reach the ballot-box to deposit their votes. They had been knocked down, stamped upon, and carried home insensible from their injuries, but not one of these charges had been punished. The law called upon him to say to them that it was their duty to inquire specially into the violation of the election laws. The importance of inquiring into this violation was as great as any other question that could possibly be presented for their consideration. He called upon the Jury to investigate the matter. Complaints had been already made, but, probably owing to the press of other business, the indictments had not been acted on. They would take such action on this subject, he hoped, as in their judgment its magnitude and importance required. After the customary remarks on the organization and duties of Grand Juries, the Inquest retired to their room.

The first case ready for trial was that of Mr. Michael McCabe, an Irishman and a locksmith, who was charged with entering, for unlawful purposes, the unoccupied house of Mr. Harvey Warren, No. 61 West Thirty-sixth-street, in August last, and appropriating some of the property found therein to his own uses. Mr. Warren didn't know of his losses for some time, but as soon as he became aware of the sin committed against him, he straightway turned his steps homeward. He found his house in unutterable confusion—every bureau and drawer ransacked, and valuable wearing apparel, ladies' dresses, musical instruments, &c., missing, amounting in value to from 400 to 500 dollars. Some time in October, Mr. Warren, with an officer, visited McCabe at his residence in Sixth-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third-streets, and found secreted in the prisoner's private trunk a remnant of fancy silk, a vest, a fan and other articles, which he recognized as his property, and for which McCabe could give no satisfactory account how they came to be in his trunk. Counsel occupied the attention of the Court in trying to show the innocence of his client, but a very ingeniously-constructed skeleton key, taken in conjunction with McC.'s avowed occupation of locksmith, influenced the minds of the Jury more powerfully than did the counsel's eloquence, and they found him guilty of the burglary. The Recorder, notwithstanding McCabe's protestations of innocence, sentenced him to labor for the State at Sing Sing for three years and six months. His wife, who was in Court, betrayed her sorrow by violent sobbing.

George Walker was then placed at the bar on a charge of manslaughter in the fourth degree, by striking Rosanna McQuillon, a little girl of 6 years, with a stone. George is a boy about 13 years of age, and didn't seem to realize his position before the people. He kept his mouth wide open, but didn't interest himself apparently in the trial.

The evidence showed that he was playing with other boys around a bon-fire, at the corner of Washington and Clarkson streets, about 9 o'clock of the evening of the 23d of last month. John Scully testified that he kindled the fire with the contents of a straw bed; that the boys were poking it with sticks; he told them to desist; not doing so he sent his little girl, about 13 years of age, for a pail of water to extinguish it; the little girl, after throwing the water on the fire, was beaten with a stick in the hands of one of the boys; Scully, thinking it was Walker, pursued the boy and kicked him; then Walker retaliated by *throwing a stone, which unfortunately missed the* man and struck little Rosanna McQuillon on the head, causing her brain to protrude from the wound, and making a hole large enough to put three fingers in. The child lingered a week or two and then died. Dr. Finnell deposed that he made the *post mortem* examination, and that her death resulted from this injury. The Recorder charged the Jury favorably to the prisoner, whose act, to his mind, was clearly committed in the heat of passion, incited by the insult received from the man, when the lad was amusing himself in a harmless way; and it was very apparent that he harbored no malice against little Rosanna. Even if the Jury should bring in a verdict against the lad, he should consider it his duty to acquit, or at least to suspend judgment. The jury, after about five minutes' consultation, rendered a verdict of Not Guilty.

The Court then adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

MARINE COURT—FEB. 3.

Before Judge Maynard.

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Robert White vs. Samuel Thomson.—The plaintiff alleges that the defendant, on the 3d of August, 1852, entered into a contract with him, by which the latter agreed to do the plumbing work at the residence of the plaintiff, at Tubby Hook. The work and materials were to be of the best quality, and after the model of the residence of Joseph Thomson, at the same place. The plaintiff contended that the work and the materials used were inferior to what the defendant agreed upon, so much so that he had to get the defendant to do a portion of it over again, for which he had to pay some $50, besides having once paid him for the work. In a further cause of action he complained that, in December last, a Mr. Martin brought a suit against him for this same plumbing work; that he informed the defendant of it, and he, defendant, promised to pay the claim of Mr. Martin, which he did not do. By this negligence, judgment was given against him for $68. He claimed $600 damages.

The defence set up a general denial; also, a counter claim for $600 for extra work and material, which the defendant said the plaintiff never paid him.

Verdict for plaintiff for $350.

LONG ISLAND.

The Attempted Murders in Brooklyn.

HUGH CATHERWOOD, who was stabbed in Howard's-Court, was more comfortable yesterday, and his physician, Dr. GEORGE COCHRANE, is of the opinion that there is a possibility of his recovery.

PATRICK BRENNAN, who was stabbed on Fulton-avenue, is yet alive. The assassin in this case has not been arrested, and we cannot learn that *any efforts have been made to that end!* Two men have stated to Coroner REDDING that they saw the attack and know the man who used the knife. They even told him the name. This was before the Coroner had been notified of the serious character of the act, and since then these men have refused to give any information.

The Murder in Jamaica.

It remains as much a mystery as ever who was the murderer of CORNELIUS CANNON on the Hempstead Plank Road. A man is in custody in Jamaica upon suspicion, but we understand that thus far there has not been evidence to convict or even to inculpate him.

The night Police in Jamaica are said to be very efficient. After a certain hour at night every person seen passing along the street is hailed, unless known, and his name and intentions are ascertained. One night last week a gentleman was going home late at night, when he was hailed by one of the vigilants from behind a tree box, with "Who goes there—where have you been?" "I have been playing draw poker and dealing from the bottom," was the prompt reply. "All right," says the vigilant, "you can pass."

Consolidation.

Last Winter, Senator CYRUS P. SMITH gave notice that he should introduce a bill at this session of the State Legislature for the consolidation of Brooklyn and New-York. Has anybody seen the bill yet? Does anybody know the particulars of the scheme? Is it like the partnership of the wolf and the lamb, or will it be an honest give and take? There is a great deal of feeling on the subject, particularly in Brooklyn, and the sentiment of the people is divided. That it would improve the value of Brooklyn property nobody doubts, but that increased taxes would follow, also, is as little doubted. That it would settle tedious points in litigation, bring questions of the water-line to an issue, and all that, nobody doubts.

But, wouldn't it reduce all Brooklyn to the condition of a suburb, a sort of Twelfth Ward or Yorkville? The two cities are essentially one in interest, yet wouldn't the interest of each portion be better subserved by keeping them separate municipalities? Each is passing ordinances perpetually to help itself at the expense of its neighbor. If united, that would be stopped. But then, if united, the rogues of New-York would have to be tolerated as the rulers of Brooklyn. It is really a serious and complicated study, a question for long-headed statesmen to determine whether consolidation would or would not be a blessing. Meanwhile, where is Senator SMITH's bill?

Brooklyn Police.

A minority report of the Police Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council was adopted on Monday evening last by a vote of 18 to 16, reducing the force from 316 men to 196, and the pay from $1 75 per day to $1 50.

The following apportionment was submitted and referred to the Police Committee:

Wards.	Present Force.	Proposed Force.	Wards.	Present Force.	Proposed Force.
I	18	12	XI	18	12
II	18	10	XII	18	10
III	18	10	XIII	18	14
IV	18	12	XIV	18	10
V	18	12	XV	18	10
VI	18	12	XVI	18	10
VII	24	18	XVII	13	9
VIII	13	9	XVIII	10	6
IX	18	10	XIX	—	—
X	20	12			

The vote on the minority report of the Police Committee, reducing the force and pay, stood as follows:

AYES—Aldermen Lowber, Fowler, Pierson, Del Vecchio, Van Brunt, Hudson, Spader, Walsh, Waples, Wilson, Snyder, Preston, Ralphs, Walters, Palmer, Hallenbeck, Suydam, Schenck—18.

NAYS—Aldermen Cashow, Russell, O'Neil, Dorlon, Doherty, Clarke, Bogert, Oliver, Shaw, Fishlan, Van Pearsen, Mulligan, Smith, Callahan—14.

Commissioners of Deeds.

The following additional appointments have been made in the City of Brooklyn for the present week:

E. Van Nostrand,	R. Edwards,	James Hanford,
John L. Nostrand,	Wm. B. Ackley,	W. S. Austin,
F. K. Baker,	H. C. Hughes,	Geo. B. Reynolds,
John D. Monell,	J. Y. Brown,	Jas. Carr,
Marshall Briggs,	Wm. Considyne,	R. Rankin,
E. A. Johnson,	Henry Payson,	A. B. Capwill,
Jas. L. Lomas,	J. Davenport,	S. B. Brophy,
T. B. Townsend,	S. K. Miller,	G. W. Edwards.

A Brooklyn Police Justice.

The following communication was presented to the Brooklyn Common Council Monday evening last, and was referred to the Counselor. It speaks for itself:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn:

The petition of EDWARD MCGEHAN humbly sheweth that on Friday, the 23d instant, petitioner went to Justice CURTIS' office, City Hall, to inquire if I could pay a fine on a young man whose friends had him committed by Mr. CURTIS on the previous Wednesday for disorderly conduct. I was told by Officer WILLIAMS from Justice CURTIS to pay the money there, the fine and committal being $7 50. I went there and got the money and paid Officer ALEX. GARRAW $8 in bills, who returned to me 50 cents change, saying the Justice told him it did not require an order. As he was going home shortly and lived near, he would send and have him released.

The young man not being forthcoming on Saturday morning, I waited in Court till the Justice came in, who told me he gave the money to a person whose name I forget, in the Ninth Ward Station-house, to have him released. I went to the Penitentiary at 11 o'clock, and found by the Clerk that no money or order of release had come there. I returned and told Mr. CURTIS, who told me he gave the money to a man whose name I forget, to go and release him, and he was going up in two hours, and I could go up with him, and he would release him. Without going into detail, I was detained all evening; when I asked him for a definite answer, he told me not to bother him, for he had given Constable PRICE, of the Fifth Ward, orders for a release. I could not find him then, but when found, PRICE told me he got no orders or money from CURTIS. I proceeded to the Penitentiary and paid the $7 50 over again, and got him out after lock-up on Saturday evening, 24th.

MCGEHAN continues, that subsequently he went to Justice CURTIS and told him it was a hard case to be compelled to sue him for the money he paid him, whereupon the Justice fined him $10 for contempt. He was finally released without paying the fine. Finally he asks the Common Council to take some action in the premises. (Signed.)

EDWARD MCGEHAN, No. 88 Stanton-street.

Another Gas Company.

A Gas Company has been organized in Brooklyn, and have offered to supply the city at a price not to exceed $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet. The price paid the Brooklyn Gas-light Company is $3 50, besides *which they have the use of some $50,000 of the people's money.*

Personal.

On Monday morning, Rev. SETH BLISS and his wife were knocked down and run over by a runaway horse and pung, on Court-street, in Boston. They were taken to their residence at the Coolidge House, in Bowdoin-square, attended by physicians. Mr. BLISS is over 60 years of age, and has been the Secretary of the American Tract Society at Boston since 1829. At the last accounts both he and his wife were slowly improving from the results of the accident, and it is to be hoped that they will soon regain their health.

Dr. THOS. C. DURANT, PHELPS, DODGE & CO., SPAFFORD, TILESTON & CO., all of New-York, have each contributed liberally to the Dudley Observatory.

Mr. SHILLABER (Mrs. Partington) lost a favorite daughter by scarlet fever, on Thursday.

Obituary.

The Pensacola *Times* announces the sudden death, on the 18th inst., of Hon. WALKER ANDERSON, a native of Virginia, but for many years a resident of Florida, and one of its most prominent and distinguished citizens, for a time filling the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

From Kansas—Test Oaths—A Railroad to Texas.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LECOMPTON, Friday, Jan. 23, 1857.

A bill passed the Council on Wednesday, repealing the test oaths imposed by law at the last session.

Four or five members spoke, declaring that they would vote for repeal through policy—otherwise a State Constitution recognizing Slavery could not be got through Congress. The vote was unanimous in the same body that enacted them unanimously last year. The members of the Council state that it was no concession to the Free-Soilers of the Territory, to whom they declared endless hostility.

The repeal of these test oaths, although a just measure, is too late to be of value to the people of the Territory. All of the counties will be organized, and county officers, holding office for several years, appointed by this body before it goes into force.

A bill has just passed the Council, granting a charter for a road from this place to Galveston in Texas. The charter as it stands, grants a right of way one hundred feet wide throughout the route. The route would be over six hundred miles long, and four-fifths of the road would be an Indian wild. Of course, it is for the present at least, a chimera, but it seems to be determined. The capital stock by charter is five millions of dollars. It is to be called the Great Central Railroad. The original corporators are four Members of the Council, one Member of the House, Secretary WOODSON of the Territory, and one or two others.

This measure is intended to open a Southern outlet, and render Kansas independent of the States and routes east of this. It is more of a political than a money speculation.

SHOCKING BRUTALITY.—We are informed that a family—man and wife and several children—moved into this city on Saturday last, and the weather not driving them to put up their stove, they neglected to do it. But instead, being intemperate people, both man and woman went to drinking till they got intoxicated—and their children of course neglected. The next day—Sunday—was the terrible cold day of the season, prior to that of yesterday—and the neighbors hearing what to them seemed to be the voice of suffering, went in during the day and found a most pitiable sight. The youngest child, an infant, was *found frozen to death!* and the others suffering terribly from the cold. The criminal parents had their carousal, but at the expense of the life of their child. Their drunken revelry had sent a soul out of the world, and left an indelible pang within their hearts that, unless they are brutes, indeed, will cling to them while life lasts! The neighbors made the little ones as comfortable as possible, and the sympathy of all who heard the tale were enlisted in their behalf.—*Eastern (Me.) Argus.*

SUPPOSED MURDER.—A letter postmarked Mountville, Pa., states that the body of an unknown man, apparently 50 to 60 years of age, was found lying on the turnpike road between Columbia and Marietta on the morning of the 26th of January, with his throat cut from ear to ear. No knife was found about him, and it is supposed that he was murdered. Sundry papers were scattered about, but none that would lead to an identity, except the envelope of a letter postmarked Baltimore, and directed to SAMUEL M. MASON, Stemmer's Run, Baltimore county, Md. The body had on dark clothing and black hat.—*Baltimore Sun.*

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 3.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Feb. 3—P. M.

Most of the Bankers in the Foreign business accepted to-day 108¾ ₩ cent. for bills on London, and some ready money sales were made at 108⅝ ₩ cent. Early in the day there were transactions an eighth higher, but at the close the market was none at these quotations. Francs were in good supply at 5.22½ net, at which the correspondents of the ROTHSCHILDS drew at 60 days. The shipment of Gold by the *Persia* to-morrow, as at present reported, will be about $400,000. The mail by this opportunity will be a large one, owing to the favorite character of the steamer. The shipment of Spanish coin noticed yesterday, for Havana, as half a million, is reported exact at $459,000. Two of the leading Banks sent $350,000 in Gold to New-Orleans. The interest exchanges this week are against Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the probability is that those cities will supply the larger share of the Gold required at this immediate season of the year by New-Orleans. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $267,226; disbursed $144,584; and had $15,145,567 at the close. The Specie balances in all the depositories of the Federal Government, at the close of the month of January, subject to the order of the Treasury Department, amounted to $21,496,861.

As noted yesterday, the Money movements of the week in Wall-street are quite large, creating activity in demand loans, and more shifting of accommodation between lender and borrower than last week, but no serious difficulty in the general supply. The differences paid on home contracts, at the option of the buyer, at the Stock Exchange, have somewhat increased. Prime paper, particularly of short date, is still in request at last week's discount, 8@8½ ₩ cent. 60 days; 8½@9 ₩ cent. 90 days to 4 months. *Fair names range 9 to 12 ₩ cent. as to date.*

The Stock Market rules irregularly. For Illinois and New-York Centrals and the few parcels offered of Michigan Centrals the prices are firm. Galena, Reading, Southern Michigan, Erie and Panama are not so well sustained, and the sellers for the decline are disposed to increase their contracts. Illinois Central Stock closed 132 bid; the bonds par; New-York Central Stock 90¼ for the reopening of the transfers, ex dividend; Erie, 61¾; Reading, 80⅝@¼; Southern Michigan, 80¾; Panama, 95¼ ₩ cent. The Sixes of Missouri were again firm, 85¾ cash; California Sevens 66 ₩ cent. The general market closed dull.

The New-York and New-Haven Company have resolved to pay a dividend of 3 ₩ cent. on their recognized stock, on 10th inst. The City Fire Insurance Company pay a half-yearly dividend of $7 the share on 11th inst. The old New-York Life and Trust Company a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₩ cent. on 10th inst.

The Peoria Road of Illinois is now completed from the Mississippi River, opposite Burlington, Iowa, east to the Chicago and Mississippi line, in all 144 miles. Advices were received here to-day of the finishing up of the western section between Peoria and the river. The connection on the eastern end was made with the Chicago Road some days ago. This last affords two connections with Chicago—the Peoria first crossing the Illinois Central. The Peoria is also made a more direct railway connection between Burlington and St. Louis than has heretofore been available.

The city of Buffalo proposes to borrow $60,000 on 6 ₩ cent. bonds, for municipal purposes, and bids for the loan are invited to be sent in to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., by 3 o'clock 10th inst.

Semi-Monthly Circular for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Our last advices were under date of the 20th ult. The market has since presented no important new features. The unfavorable weather in the early part of the fortnight interfered seriously with business, and the transactions were consequently quite limited; but there has since been considerable activity. The fluctuations in prices have been generally slight, with an upward movement in some classes of investment securities, which has not, however, been fully sustained, and a downward tendency, with a few exceptions, in those of a speculative character. The rather unfavorable financial accounts from Europe have counteracted the effect of the easy state of money matters on this side. For State Stocks the market has been quite active, and the course of prices irregular. A speculative demand for Missouri 6s, based upon the expectation that they would be required for banking purposes in that State, has led to unusually large transactions, accompanied by an advance to 87, and a subsequent reaction to 84. The closing price is 85¾. In other descriptions the business has been to a fair extent. We have to notice sales of Kentucky 6s at 103½@108; Tennessee at 89@90; Virginias at 99@93¾@91¼@93; Indiana 5s at 85@86½@85; North Carolina 6s at 95½@95; Ohio 6s 1860, at 103½@108, and 1870s at 107¼@107, and California 7s, 1875 at 65@65½@66. Our present quotations show a slight advance over those of the 19th ult., except for Virginia 6s, which are one ₩ cent. lower.

Of Railroad shares there have been large sales, and prices are generally lower. The principal exceptions are New-York Central and Illinois Central, both of which have been in demand. Our present quotation of the former is *ex dividend*, and shows an advance of 1 ₩ cent. during the fortnight. The sales of the latter have been to a fair extent, at 137⅞@136¼@135, an improvement of 1½ upon the closing price of 19th ult. The rights have been sold at 131@132½, and 134 is now bid. In Chicago and Rock Island there is an advance of 1¾, and in Panama of 3 ₩ cent. Erie has declined 1; Reading 3¼; Galena and Chicago, (now quoted *ex-dividend*,) 3; and Michigan Southern, (also *ex-dividend*,) 2 ₩ cent. In consequence of the interruption of business caused by heavy snow storms, the traffic of the past month on many of the roads has been light. The New-York Central Railroad have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4, and the Michigan Southern of 5 ₩ cent., both cash. Money continues easy. During the last few days an increased demand has been perceptible, but it is freely met at 7 ₩ cent. for call loans, and 8 and 9 ₩ cent. for first class paper. The export of specie for the fortnight amounts to $151,398, and the receipts of gold from California to $1,168,306. The bank returns show an increase in loans of $394,861, and in specie of $298,771.

CAMMANN & CO.

[illegible]

[illegible] WASHINGTON, [illegible] 1857.

Having sent you a full [illegible] of my connection with the Corruption Committee, I [illegible] further [illegible] except as it shall become necessary to [illegible] up and correct any misapprehension [illegible] may seem hitherto to fall. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in deference to the usurped power of the House of Representatives, without any attempt to evade its [illegible] requirements; and I shall [illegible] relief [illegible] dignity and justice voluntarily extend it. Meantime it is to me a melancholy satisfaction that the extraordinary course pursued towards me was the result not of dignified consideration, but of passion and panic, tempered not a little by personal malice in some quarters. Those whose "friends" had schemes which would not stand the criticisms of the DAILY TIMES, of course jumped greedily at a pretext to vent their virtuous indignation. It was not your correspondent they were after,—but through him they struck at you. You will survive it doubtless. You can afford to receive the blow, far better than your assailants can to meet its responsibility when the [illegible] of their malignity is exposed in the Committee's report.

[illegible]

"Mr. SIMONTON.—If consistent with the views of the House, I should be glad to occupy their attention for a few minutes; and then, if the House deem it necessary to proceed further, I should like an opportunity to consult and employ counsel. May I proceed?"

After some little discussion I was permitted to proceed without the slightest objection to my proposition. The House thus committed itself absolutely to the [illegible] permission to me to be heard by counsel [illegible] at a subsequent time,—yet immediately after I had concluded, proceeded to pass its sentence in utter disregard of its own agreement. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] numerous letters of sympathy and encouragement from readers of the DAILY TIMES, both friends and [illegible]

Through the kind assistance of friends who visit me in large numbers to relieve the solitude of my "close [illegible]," under the secret instructions of the Committee,) I keep pretty well posted as to outside movements in Washington, and hope to write you as regularly hereafter as though I was at large.

Report of the Senate Committee on the Affairs of Trinity Church.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 30, 1857.

I alluded briefly, yesterday, to the pertinacity [illegible] the corporation of Trinity Church [illegible] by a crowd of [illegible] who have sought [illegible] treasury. Let me give a sample. Yesterday, a Committee of the Senate, which during the [illegible] instructed to inquire into the affairs of the Corporation, made a report. That report consists almost exclusively of evidence taken on one side only. It consisted, not of statements of facts known to the witnesses—but generally of hearsay information. Tom told Dick that Harry thought that [illegible] surmised that something was wrong. All the gossip and scandal and falsehoods that cling to the transactions of any large associations, were embodied in affidavits, made upon information and belief, and embraced in the report. This array of rumors was not within the knowledge of the Comptroller of Trinity, nor of any of its officers. They had no opportunity of refuting the charges which ignorance and falsehood may have invented—they were not (through some apparent misapprehension) allowed even an opportunity to present any evidence of the real condition of the affairs and property of the Corporation.

This one-sided report, upon which no opinion was ventured, so glaringly unfair that even the Committee were unwilling to deem it a conclusion of the investigation—was referred back by the Senate, accompanied by instructions to afford the corporators such an opportunity as would enable them to give the information contemplated to be obtained when the Committee was organized.

This report—narrow, one-sided, made up of prejudiced testimony—was carefully condensed—the statements derogatory to the character of the corporation carefully brought out and emphasized—and then published at length in the columns of the *Evening Journal*, not as an ordinary report of legislative proceedings, but with the prominence and indorsement of its most favored editorials. Not to stop here, slips of this report were voluntarily furnished to the reporter of the Associated Press—thrust upon him, as it were,—in order that its publication in the leading New-York journals might be the better insured.

What was the motive of this extraordinary manifestation of zeal in the publication and furnishing of the report? Was it prompted by a desire to give members of the Legislature and the people of New-York an opportunity to know the condition of the affairs of Trinity Church? It is generally difficult to determine what motives actuate men—but I think it is fair to assume that dishonorable acts are not done by any person sincerely and truly desirous of promoting the public good. It needs the whip and spur of private malice, or private interests, to make men descend to the prosecution and publication of unfair and prejudiced statements.

I can hardly think that the Journal would knowingly show so [illegible] personal friends at so great a sacrifice of truth and justice as is evinced in the publication. [illegible] its columns have been used for the purpose of levying tribute upon the coffers of the Church. Since the days of AARON BURR, it has been traditionary that Trinity enjoyed peace only at the expense of the honor of her Trustees. If the truth were known—if the men and the motives that underlie this last demonstration could be accurately ascertained—I do not believe [illegible] would doubt that the [illegible] rial tradition [illegible] their power [illegible] tradition [illegible]

The Question of Quarantine.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your issue of to-day I observe an article upon the subject of the Quarantine, denouncing [illegible] as a "very [illegible] request." Whether it is in [illegible], however, is a very different matter. New-York has already obtained from New-Jersey Rockland, Orange and Sullivan Counties, together with Staten Island, and Jerseymen [illegible] hesitate or totally refuse to comply with the grasping propensities of their rich and powerful neighbor, which certainly lose none of their [illegible] because they are [illegible] "[illegible]"

Upon what grounds, however, do the New-York-ers base this "[illegible] request"? First—That the Quarantine should be removed from its present position to a locality more remote. Second—That no locality is better fitted for the reception of such a [illegible] than Sandy Hook. This I deny; first, because the testimony of the pilots shows that Gravesend Bay is a much safer anchorage ground, for the reason that it is better protected from easterly storms, which at Sandy Hook, sweeping across the low peninsula, would drive every vessel ashore. And in the second place, the myriads of musquitoes which infest this place during the warm months would constitute—if there were none other—a fatal objection. But why should New-York seek a place without her borders, when she has several within? What objection can there be to Gravesend Bay?

It has sufficient depth of water, well protected, and were the Hospital grounds surrounded by a wall and approached only by water, there would be no fear of spreading any infection to Brooklyn; while the hundreds of persons who for several months in the year are constantly going between New-York and the Branch, and are compelled to pass close to the shores of the Hook, would, if it were located there, be sure to carry infection to the City. But should an insulated position be deemed preferable to that at Gravesend, the Knolls, at a comparatively trifling expense, might be rendered perhaps the most desirable location, while it would be protected from the swell of the ocean by the East Bank, Dry Sewer and Flynn's Knoll. It is not for New-Jersey, however, to designate where the Quarantine should be located; it is sufficient for her to say that she has too much regard for the health and welfare of her citizens to permit this pest-house to be located within her borders, at the instance of a few speculating Staten Islanders.

D. H.

The Merchants and Overpaid Duties.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We notice in a Washington paper of Friday the following paragraph, in a report of the proceedings of the House of Representatives:

"Mr. BISHOP, of New-Jersey, from the Committee of Claims, made adverse reports on the Senate bills from the Court of Claims for the relief of [illegible], and for the relief of [illegible] & Co., merchants of New-York, and on House bills from the Court of Claims for the relief of HENRY and FREDERICK W. MEYER, merchants of the City of New-York, and for the relief of JAMES BEATTY's personal representatives; and the said bills were laid on the table."

As Mr. BISHOP is a retired merchant of respectability and intelligence, we hope that he did concur in the report of the Committee of Claims. In plain English, the report of the Committee is a refusal to refund moneys *stolen* from New-York merchants by the Treasury of the United States. Every form of forcible dishonest appropriation in the eye of Christian morals is a violation of the Eighth Commandment; and money illegally exacted in the first instance, and withheld from its owners on demand, is money stolen.

In the cases above enumerated, the Collector has exacted illegal duties, either by taking a larger rate than the law allows, or by taking duty on goods not imported into the country, and, therefore, not liable to pay duty. The fact is not denied—it is proved by statements from the Treasury itself.

On what ground then does our Government, with a redundant treasury, refuse to restore to the people these ill-gotten gains? And how do the cases thus summarily disposed of come before the House?

In the first place, with a confession from the Treasury Department, that the money was illegally exacted, and a recommendation that it be refunded.

See the following extract from "Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances," dated Jan. 15, 1853, 32d Congress, Second Session, Senate Ex. Doc. No. 22, p. 19:

"The Supreme Court, in the case of Lawrence *vs.* Caswells, decided that no return of duties could be claimed by parties who had not, at the time of making the entry, entered a written protest declaring specially the grounds on which they objected to pay the duties; and the Department has felt itself bound by that decision, and has since declined to refund any duties alleged to be illegally assessed, except in cases where such written protest was made at the time, or where it evidently arose from a clerical error. This course involved great hardship in many cases, where, with the same parties having in certain entries made a regular protest, have received back the duties erroneously assessed, agreeably to legal decisions; while, in other cases, precisely similar in every respect, but where the formality of a protest was not observed, no return can be made under the above decision of the Supreme Court. I would recommend these cases to the favorable action of Congress, by intrusting in the Treasury Department the power to return duties in all cases which may be similar to those on which the Supreme Court may have made decisions in favor of the claimants, even if no protest had been made at the time by the parties."

This recommendation was followed by a very elaborate and thorough investigation of all this class of cases, on repeated arguments, by the Court of Claims. The Court saw no reason why the Treasury should not refund moneys which its officers had taken from the people without law. They said it was neither honest nor lawful for the Treasury to keep money so obtained, and reported bills for its restitution, *without interest.*

Those bills were passed by the Senate. Restitution is then recommended by: 1. The Treasury Department, under Mr. CORWIN. 2. Court of Claims. 3. Senate. It is opposed by Mr. GUTHRIE *(who has paid $228,000 of just such claims* during the last year) and the Committee of Claims, who think *it well for the Treasury,* like a highwayman, to get what it can and keep what it gets.

In our judgment, nothing can be clearer than *that when the United States, on its own showing,* becomes possessed of the money of an individual, *without law,* it should make restitution with interest, *as the smallest measure of justice.* Any different policy is immoral and iniquitous. We hope that the House will not concur in the report of its Committee, but will make restitution to the claimants of money the Treasury has taken without law and so long unjustly withheld.

We will add, that if judgments of the Court of *Claims, thus fortified by the admission of the* Treasury Department, and the concurring report of the Senate, are to go before a Committee of the House, as *a tribunal of last resort,* the Court might as well be abolished as an useless excrescence *on our system. The only result of its establish*ment thus far has been to interpose another difficulty *to the suitor seeking redress from his Gov*ernment.

JUS.

LIVING UP TO RULE.—Mr. MCCALLUM, Superintendent of the Erie Railroad, is a strict constructionist and severe disciplinarian; he discharged a conductor for passing the family of a director who had a pass, as the conductor knew, but had left it at home. Soon after, the same thing [illegible] Mr. MCCALLUM took the cars himself, and being asked by another conductor, who had the case of the other fresh in his memory, for his pass, showed one for 1856; the conductor refused to acknowledge it, and, though the Superintendent explained and said it was "all right," the conductor would not yield, but made him pay his full fare, and we trust the five cents extra for not buying his ticket. Mr. MCCALLUM will probably not venture abroad again without having his pass up to time.—*Journal of Commerce.*

[illegible] is as [illegible] prevalent [illegible] is taken [illegible] day. Yet we [illegible] it would be as difficult to prove the fact in one case as in the other. It is neither for the interest of the lobby members, or "operators" as they are called, nor that of the honorable members themselves, that the real facts should come out in the process of the investigation [illegible] fall [illegible] the desire of the Committee to white[illegible]

[illegible] tion at Washington. But we can readily [illegible] his position. An editor in a newspaper office receives information [illegible] in whose veracity he has [illegible] information which may be [illegible] public. [illegible] A person might be perfectly familiar with certain facts [illegible] In that case the editor can properly fall back upon his [illegible]

An instance in point occurs to us which will illustrate this position. [illegible] was told by one of the New-York Members of Congress that it cost Mr. COLLINS $50,000 for every vote [illegible] told him [illegible] had demanded of Mr. COLLINS $[illegible] [illegible] which he would oppose his mail contract. The friends of Mr. COLLINS had actually been obliged to run him out of Washington to get him clear of the plunderers by whom he was surrounded. It was the opinion of the gentleman with whom we conversed, and who had [illegible] of the rottenness which exists at Washington, that a large slice of the money granted by the Government to Mr. COLLINS and his associates, is absorbed in getting these appropriations through Congress. Now these statements were made to us privately. Our informant fully believed them to be true, but he did not communicate them to us to be spread before the public, and in thus alluding to them, without his express permission, we should not feel justified in making him personally responsible. Like Mr. RAYMOND, if summoned before a Committee of Congress, we should refuse to divulge the name of our informant. But we should suggest a way, which the Committee probably would not care to take, by which the accuracy of the statements could be verified, and that is by summoning Mr. COLLINS to give in his testimony. He "could a tale unfold" which would throw more light on this subject of Congressional corruption than a dozen editors could ile [illegible] information received through indirect sources.

We presume that it would be difficult to prove that in any single case money had been tendered or actually received by a member of Congress for his influence in favor of or against any project. When approaches of that nature are made directly, the utmost care is taken to cover up the tracks. There are indirect [illegible] which are more undignified, such as grand entertainments, weaving about some self-beloved member the claims of [illegible] influence, log-rolling, or uniting the supporters of one project with those of another, interesting members in the success of a project by assigning to them a number of shares of the stock for a nominal sum, and a dozen other different ways. Now, to deny that these and other influences are brought to bear upon members, would be to deny that the Capitol is situated on Capitol Hill. One fact is as notorious to members as the other, and while some of the more honest would be glad to have the facts investigated, and the venality of a certain few fully established, the great majority, though not guilty themselves of any participation in this venality, would infinitely prefer to have the mantle of oblivion cast over those facts which are within their own knowledge, and which implicate some of their fellow-members.

The corruption which notoriously exists at Washington is a disgrace to Congress and to the nation. This corruption is on the increase, growing, indeed, with our national growth. But how the evil is to be reached and remedied, is a question which it would be difficult to determine. Public opinion seems to be the only remedy, but it is impossible to obtain ample facts for the guidance of public opinion. The conductors of newspapers, in commenting upon this growing corruption, simply discuss what is notorious, and what is upon the tongue of every man who visits the capital. But they are not in a position to implicate individual members. If the members of Congress wish to convince the public that the reports to the discredit of members of that body are unfounded, let them insist that the investigation which is now going on shall be made thorough and conclusive. Let them summon Messrs. COLLINS and VANDERBILT, and other mail contractors. Let them call upon the Presidents of some of the Western railroads which have had large land grants. Let them procure testimony under oath from the proprietors of the Woodworth patent, and from the agents of Col. COLT. Let them investigate the *modus operandi* by which many outrageous schemes upon the plethoric pocket of Uncle Sam have been successfully "engineered" through Congress, and we venture the assertion that the investigation will end in something more than smoke.

Corruption in Congress—Important Testimony Declined.

Editorial Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30, 1857.

I consider the pending investigation one of great national importance, and, therefore, my name having been connected with it by the Press, I asked to be called before the Committee. My application was courteously declined, unless I could assign a reason *for it, which I could not;* but having been named as one who might have some knowledge of corrupt conduct by members, it is due to them and to the country to say that, if examined, I should have stated that I *do not know* any member of the present or any preceding Congress, who has ever been offered, or who has accepted of a bribe, or who has ever, directly or indirectly, intimated his willingness to receive compensation, pecuniary or political, in any way whatever, for his vote. That there may have been such cases is neither impossible nor improbable; but I have become satisfied, from what I hear of the testimony before the Committee, that there is no warrant for the very general slanders which have been propagated against a large number of members.

J. W. W.

The Pending Tariff Bill.

The subjoined statement shows the reduction in the revenue upon imports, based upon the bill reported on the 27th ultimo by Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, from the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, entitled "A bill reducing the duties on imports and for other purposes:"

Schedule A.—A general reduction from 100 to 50 per cent.	$2,600,787 50
Schedule B.—A transfer of a few articles from 40 to 30 per cent., the residue being transferred to the free list, and retaining most of the present 30 per cent. schedule	747,843 90
Schedule C.—No change proposed in the present rates.	
Schedule D shows an increase of $563,-845 05, by reason of certain articles now paying 10 and 15 per cent. being included therein.	
Schedule E.—A reduction of articles now paying 20, 25, and 30 per cent.	4,492,930 65
Schedule F.—By extending the present *free list and embracing articles now* paying 40, 30, 25, 20, 15, 10, and 5 per cent.	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Deduct increase schedule D.	563,845 05
Total	[illegible]

George Peabody at Baltimore.

Mr. PEABODY received a cordial public welcome from the citizens of Baltimore on *Friday.* In his speech he said:

It is true I was not "born in your midst," but at the early age of nineteen my hard struggles for commercial fame were commenced in a very humble way, and within a short distance of the place we now occupy. It was here I labored and surmounted the difficult periods in the commercial history of Baltimore of 1815, 1819 and 1826, receiving courtesy, kindness and encouragement from her most influential citizens, which took a strong hold on the best feelings of my heart; and I have ever felt as I now feel, and so I am sure I shall ever feel—an adopted son of Maryland, and proud of my citizenship.

My first public honor was conferred upon me by the Governor and Council of the State of Maryland, who unanimously elected me *one of the commissioners for* negotiating the eight millions loan, and gratifying in a high degree was the honor of being associated for that purpose with those gentlemen, now no more, viz.: Judge BUCHANAN and Gen. THOMAS EMORY.

You refer to me as *a soldier in the war of 1812.* In that year I enrolled myself in a volunteer artillery company in Georgetown, commanded by Col. PETER, and for a short time, while expecting an attack from the British fleet in 1813, was stationed at Fort Washington. The author of the "Star Spangled Banner" was a private in the same corps with myself. On moving to Baltimore I became a member of the "United Volunteers," commanded by Capt. WM. COOKE—still among you hale and hearty at eighty—but not in time to have the honor of standing "shoulder to shoulder," with the brave citizens of Baltimore in their glorious and successful defence of their homes in 1814.

The early history of my connection with Baltimore, to which I have alluded, will forever make me feel a great interest in her prosperity, and consequently in the success of those institutions which must always have a strong influence on the welfare and happiness of her citizens.

The Charleston [illegible]

From the [illegible]

Mr. BROOKS [illegible] had just [illegible] acquainted with him in private life [illegible] as gentle and winning in manners, frank, social, and, in fact, possessed of every quality to command respect and to attract regard. His public life is before the people; and the unanimous vote by which he was returned to Congress shows the confidence which his constituents had in his integrity, his ability, and his patriotism.

[illegible]

It is hardly [illegible] Col. BROOKS can receive at the hands of any party in the country, the measure of impartial justice. The North will not be agreeable to perpetuate the memory of a political [illegible]. [illegible] equal rights of the South [illegible] the General Government [illegible]

Within the last year his name has [illegible] the [illegible] What will be the verdict of posterity upon him will depend upon the question of power between the North and South. [illegible] South shall stand firm in her integrity—if slavery shall not fall before its antagonist, but shall stand, as it is capable of standing, the great central institution of the land, [illegible] give law to opinion, as it shall give regulation to liberty, then his memory will be loved and venerated; *he will be recognized as one of the first who struck for the vindication of the South;* and, as like those who seized the tea in Boston Harbor, he had no other warrant of authority than that afforded by *his own brave heart,* he will only the more certainly be placed among the heroes and patriots of his country.

The Air-Line Railroad—Mysterious Disappearance of Books and Papers.

From the Boston Traveller.

The matter of the New-York and Boston Railroad Company against Mr. STOKES, its former Treasurer, excites some interest here from the fact that over $800,000 of the stock is held in Massachusetts, and from the farther fact that Mr. STOKES has since the last election of Directors not only steadily refused to furnish any information regarding the books and business of the Company, but has, as they allege, by himself or others, concealed the books and papers of the Company so that they cannot be found. We have obtained some particulars of this singular affair, as follows:

The Company is a single corporation, chartered by the several States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The amount of subscriptions is about $900,000—about $400,000 in Connecticut, over $300,000 in Massachusetts, and the balance in Rhode Island. About $225,000 has been paid in and expended in Connecticut, over $330,000 in Massachusetts, and over $100,000 in Rhode Island. There is now due from subscribers over $350,000, viz.: In Massachusetts over $70,000, in Rhode Island over $100,000, and in Connecticut over $175,000. The Company are indebted about $250,000.

The union of the roads in the several States into one Company was perfected in 1855, and a Board of Directors was chosen, of which Hon. C. R. ALSOP, of Middletown, was chosen President, and JAMES H. STOKES Treasurer.

A year passed away, and nothing was done; creditors grew clamorous, and stockholders anxious. At the last annual election a new Board of Directors was chosen, by a vote of over half a million of stock represented, and A. B. ELY, Esq., of Boston, was chosen President. Immediate steps were taken by the new Board to do something, and a plan was projected for completing the road to Woonsocket, from Needham, to which place it was already built and running. The Directors called upon Mr. STOKES for a list of the stockholders, and for information concerning the business and books of the Company; but suddenly and unaccountably he refused to comply with their request, although four of the new Board, including Mr. ELY, were members of the old Board. A meeting of the stockholders was called at Middletown, the doings of the annual meeting were ratified, by a vote of nearly half a million of stock represented, and the election of the new Board confirmed.

The books and papers, when last seen, were in the possession of Mr. STOKES. After some delay, and by dint of threatening suit, the key of the safe was procured, and the safe was opened, but not a book or paper was found in it.

Terrible Calamity from an Explosion of Turpentine.

From the Steuben Farmer's Advocate.

A shocking calamity occurred at the house of E. H. HAVENS, a Wesleyan Methodist clergyman, residing about four miles south of this village, on Wednesday afternoon, 21st ult., whereby three persons were killed, and a fourth injured beyond recovery. It appears that Mr. HAVENS was engaged in the preparation of a balsam, of which the principal ingredient was spirits of turpentine. He had about two gallons of this fluid, and a quantity of resin, boiling together in an open vessel upon the stove. By some means, fire was communicated to the inflammable mixture, and while Mr. H. was endeavoring to convey it out of doors an explosion took place, scattering the burning fluid over the persons of himself, his wife and three children, who were in the room, and setting fire to the building.

Mr. CHARLES BRUNDAGE, a near neighbor, who was engaged in work not far from the house, hearing cries of distress, went to ascertain the cause. The scene as described by him must have been truly heartrending. On gaining entrance to the house, he found Mrs. HAVENS lying upon the floor with every particle of clothing burned off. Mr. HAVENS was partly sitting in a corner and calling for assistance. The oldest daughter, aged 15, threw herself on a bed in an adjoining room, and smothered the flames, thereby saving her life. She is badly burned, but will probably recover. Another daughter aged two years, and a son aged five, were also lying upon the floor with their clothing almost burned off.

The force of the explosion was so great as to shatter every window in the house.

They were carefully placed in the sleigh of Mr. BRUNDAGE, and taken to his house, where they received every attention and care that could be bestowed, but without hope of saving their lives. Mrs. HAVENS died at 9 o'clock P. M. of the same day. The youngest daughter at 7 o'clock P. M. of the 22d, and the father at 8 o'clock A. M. of the same day. The son still lingers, but with no hope of recovery.

The other children, who were at school, are thus at one blow deprived of father and mother.

Mr. HAVENS's age was 36; his wife's 32. The funeral ceremonies took place on Friday of last week, at Mr. BRUNDAGE's house. The remains of the deceased was taken to North Cohocton, in this county, for interment, of which place Mr. HAVENS was formerly a resident.

ALLEGED MERCANTILE CONSPIRACY—IMPORTANT TRIAL.—The Boston *Chronicle* says: "An important trial has been in progress for three days before Justice WHEELOCK, of the Police Court in Roxbury, involving a large amount of money. It is a case which all merchants should be interested in. The complaint, brought by the Commonwealth, is for a conspiracy between GEO. W. LITTLEFIELD and LORING GOLDTHWAIT, the late firm of L. GOLDTHWAIT & Co., of East Stoughton. It contains four counts. It charges a conspiracy by these parties to conceal their property and secure it from the reach of the law; and being in insolvency, to appropriate some $15,000 to the purchase of claims against their insolvent estate; and to abstract and withdraw from their insolvent estate the further sum of $30,000 in notes, owing to said estate; and further, to alter their books and make erasures therein, and wrong interest, with a view to facilitate their designs.

It appears, from LITTLEFIELD's admissions, on the insolvency examination, that said firm had over $17,000 in notes and accounts, on going into insolvency, which they [illegible], and which they collected and spent, or refused to tell what they did do with it. It was further in evidence that they had frequently admitted the appropriation and spending of partnership assets in insolvency, to a large amount, and that the two parties were together in [illegible] the project, and shared the plunder. The [illegible] of assets not surrendered by the insolvents, amounting to $20,000, $8,000 of which they had induced the insolvents to give up. The books, also, showed that, within six months before failure, the insolvents increased their indebtedness from $30,000 to $60,000, thus more than doubling it. There was further evidence of combination and [illegible] the parties.

The Court adjourned last evening to 9 o'clock to-day. The evidence will be all in to-day, and it is expected that the arguments will be given to-morrow. We shall advise our readers of the result of this important case, so far as it pertains to this Court.

Impertinent Postmasters.

The *Evangelist* tells of a postmaster at Versailles, Illinois, who returned a paper to that office with the following superscription: "G—d d—n you! Why don't you stop this paper?" The man does not want it. The Postmaster-General having been appealed to for protection, the following reply, which may serve as a caution to other postmasters, was forwarded from the Department:

P. O. DEPARTMENT, Appt. Office, Jan. 24, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 21st inst., justly complaining of the return of a copy of your paper from Versailles, Ill., bearing on its envelope a profane and insulting remark, is received. If the Postmaster, who has been called on for an explanation, is found to be guilty of the act, which meets with the unqualified condemnation of the Postmaster-General, prompt measures will be taken to prevent his repeating it.

Please accept the thanks of the Department for calling attention to it.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORATIO KING, 1st Asst. P. M. Gen.

[illegible]

[illegible] House in the Missouri Legislature [illegible] the Legislature [illegible] House of [illegible] which is reported [illegible]

Mr. DARNES, of Scott, introduced the following resolution:

"*Resolved*—By the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, that the emancipation of Slavery in the State of Missouri is impracticable and unjust to the slaveholder, and ought not to be agitated."

[illegible] to read a second time.

Mr. [illegible] on the table.

Mr. DARNES called for the ayes and noes.

Mr. REID [illegible] the resolution is a [illegible] one, which can be of no benefit to the State, but to its great detriment, by wasting the short time of the Legislature by a long-[illegible] discussion upon an issue not before the people. When the question was put before the people [illegible] be time to discuss it.

Mr. DARNES, of Scott, would go back to the origin of [illegible] last session, on a bill coming from [illegible] for the printing of the statutes, which he, DARNES, moved to strike out the name of Mr. [illegible] and insert that of [illegible] REID [illegible] to lay that instruction on the table [illegible]

Mr. REID denied that [illegible] DARNES, [illegible] an opportunity to [illegible]

Mr. DARNES did not fear [illegible], and begged to inform the gentleman that his room was at No. 13 Newman's Hotel.

Mr. REID—"I [illegible] No. 13's [illegible]"

Mr. DARNES—"[illegible] to be cell No. 13 Penitentiary, where you ought to have been before you fought the battle of Osawatomie."

Mr. REID rose, and Mr. DARNES, facing the Speaker, [illegible]

Mr. DARNES—Your powder has no [illegible] I am contending for principles.

At this moment Mr. REID had stepped to the right hand side of Mr. DARNES. He laid his left hand upon his shoulder, and drawing off with his right, struck him (DARNES) a heavy blow on the right cheek, covering the cheek-bone and knocking him down. REID then returned to his seat.

Mr. DARNES, having recovered somewhat from the effects of the blow, said: "I say, Sir, that no man but a cowardly assassin would step up behind a gentleman's back and strike him."

Mr. HILL, of St. Louis—I move that this House do now adjourn till 9 o'clock, Thursday.

Motion lost.

Mr. DARNES—I say, Sir, that I have been assailed in the House; I say, Sir, that an assassin stepped up behind me when my back was turned upon him, and struck me in the face. I pronounce him a coward and scoundrel.

Mr. REID here stepped forward again, when Mr. DARNES raised a tumbler with the evident intention of throwing it at him.

Mr. REID then drew a knife, when Mr. ALLEN, of Warren, and several other gentlemen, stepped in front of REID, and he retired to his seat.

Mr. DARNES was also prevented from throwing the glass by gentlemen around him. The latter gentleman was then conducted from the room.

The parties concerned in this affair are well known in Missouri, and both have the reputation of violent bullies. REID, who struck DARNES in the House, is a prominent politician, the acknowledged leader of the National Democracy in the State, and a man of considerable tact and ability. DARNES is also a Democrat, and in some respects a rival of REID. Neither of the parties is looked upon with great favor by his fellow-members. REID, it will be recollected, was the leader of the Border-Ruffians in the battle of Osawatomie, in Kansas. DARNES some years since cudgeled an editor of a St. Louis paper so severely that he died soon after the infliction of the injuries. For this offence, DARNES was tried and convicted of manslaughter, but escaped with the payment of a fine of $500. It is thought that a duel between REID and DARNES will result from this last affair.

An Execution in New-Orleans.

From the Crescent.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the execution of JAMES COSTLOW, for the murder of Policeman JOHN DUNN, and PATRICK KENNEDY, for the murder of JAMES CRUIZE. No further respite having been granted by the Governor, every preparation for the solemn act was made on the preceding day, and both the young men composed themselves to meet their doom. They prepared themselves differently, however. COSTLOW, preferring death by his own hand to the death ordered by law, secretly planned a suicide, in which he but too well succeeded. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, he released himself from prison and from all earthly ills by means of a dose of strychnine; how obtained, no one could tell. KENNEDY, on the contrary, under the sustaining influence of religion, met the dread penalty of the law unfalteringly.

The scaffold was the one generally used in the Parish Prison—a trap attached to a wall by hinges, and by a rope passing into the cell through the window, with two beams projecting from the top of the same, and a noose hanging from each beam—one of them having been intended for COSTLOW. The prisoners were all shut up in the cells, but they could be seen peering anxiously through the gratings.

At a little after 11 o'clock KENNEDY appeared on the upper gallery, clad in white, his hands tied behind him, and the death-cap on his head. He was accompanied by his spiritual adviser, Rev. Father HUBERT, of the Jesuits' church on Baronne-street. He walked firmly and composedly along the gallery, down the stairs, and out on the little side gallery leading to the scaffold. *There he made a respectful bow to the* spectators, and said: "May God bless you all—may God bless you all—that's all I've got to say. God bless you all—that's all I've got to say."

The priest then pressed a crucifix to his lips, and embraced him, after which he took his seat on the fatal stool, without betraying any emotion, further than a solemn and sorrowful expression of his countenance. The Deputy Sheriff then read the sentence and death warrant to him. He looked intently at the Deputy during the reading, preserving his composed demeanor all the time. After that the priest prayed for him, and again pressed the crucifix to his lips and embraced him. The doomed man commenced praying in a low voice, and continued praying whilst the executioner, a tall figure in a slouched hat, black mask and blue domino, adjusted the noose about his neck and the white cap over his face. The last, solemn service of the church was then read, the trap fell, and PATRICK KENNEDY was launched into eternity. He died with apparent ease—drawing his body up only two or three times, in a hardly perceptible manner. After being suspended until life was declared extinct by the physicians, he was let down into his coffin, decently disposed therein, and shut out from earthly sight forever.

The execution over, the Coroner summoned a Jury of inquest, to pronounce upon the alleged suicide of COSTLOW. Mr. BREMBEIN testified that he had not the remotest idea of the manner in which COSTLOW obtained and secreted the deadly drug he had used. On the evening before, in view of the act that he had once attempted suicide, and of the common report, outside the prison as well as inside, that he would never die by hanging, a thorough search was made for such articles as might be instrumental in causing death. COSTLOW was taken out of his cell, stripped naked, and every seam of his clothing examined in the presence of Capt. BALDWIN, the turnkey, and two other officers. In his pocket was found a lancet—the same which he once secreted in his drawers with suicidal intent. More than this, nothing was found. He submitted to the search with perfect coolness and good humor. KENNEDY was searched in the same manner; not because it was feared he would commit suicide, but in order to flatter COSTLOW with the appearance of impartiality. Before COSTLOW was returned to his cell, his bed and every other movable was taken out, and a fresh mattress and blankets belonging to the prison placed there instead.

Before being locked in, KENNEDY asked the favor of being permitted to spend the night with COSTLOW, saying that as it was their last night on earth they might as well pass it together. He expressed his intention of watching over COSTLOW, and preventing him from committing suicide should he attempt it—his religious training causing him to look with horror upon the act of self-destruction. His request was granted, and he was locked with COSTLOW in his cell. How they passed the night together was not known, and never will be.

Important Suit Decided—Curious Financial Developments.

From the Chicago Press, Jan. 31.

For some days past a case has been in progress in this city, in the United States Circuit Court, Hon. THOMAS DRUMMOND, presiding, which from the nature of the interests, as well as the amount of money involved, has attracted much attention. We present our readers with a brief outline of its history, as follows:

The Sandy River Bank of Farmington, Maine, was established in 1853, on an old, unoccupied charter, with a capital of $50,000. *Of this capital a large con*trolling interest, amounting to $38,000, was taken by the owners and managers of the Merchants and Mechanics' Bank of this city, the remaining $12,000 being held by parties in Maine. At that time the well-known STEPHEN BRONSON was Cashier and general financial agent of the Merchants and Mechanics' *Bank. Through his engineering, THOMAS J. JONES,* formerly in a banking-house in this city, was sent to Farmington to become the Cashier of the Sandy River Bank, at the option, however, of its managers. He was accepted, his bonds being duly prepared here. *He assumed his position with the secret understand*ing that his salary of $250, which was all the Sandy River Bank managers allowed him, was to be increased to $2,000 per annum, the difference to be charged to the Merchants and Mechanics' Bank as "money of JONES."

With this secret understanding with his employers on this side of the lakes, JONES so managed the affairs of his down east employers that the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Chicago had at all times during the Bronson Administration from $10,000 to $40,000 of the funds of the Sandy River Bank, over and above what appeared upon the books of the latter. Some developments in the Spring of 1855 hastened others, and a settlement seemed desirable on the part of the managers of the Merchants' and Mechanics'.

In July, 1855, the sum of $29,000 stood charged [illegible]

[illegible] the letter [illegible] the President, Mr. [illegible] had an interview [illegible] City with Cashier JONES, at which a settlement was arrived at [illegible] this $30,000 cash payment [illegible] Sandy River Bank officers was called [illegible] Sandy River Bank [illegible] son, private, indorsed by Cashier JONES [illegible] $3,300 were brought against the Bank [illegible]

[illegible] a verdict of $24,000 for plaintiffs.

The case was conducted by Hon. GEORGE [illegible] and Messrs. [illegible] for defendants.

The Southern States Seeking Moral Succor from the Continental Powers.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

In diplomatic circles the great subject of Slavery [illegible] from England [illegible] since the departure of Mr. [illegible] especially since the [illegible] from Paris and St. Petersburg, there has been a [illegible] of sentiment and action in [illegible] of the Continental Powers [illegible] Russia, and even Austria, have indulged in a [illegible] of expression on European affairs and American politics never known before. Nor do I believe [illegible] anti-English bias of the diplomatic corps [illegible] *in their attentions to Southern* [illegible]

It would be very desirable [illegible] were to lend their influence in favor of the [illegible] party in Europe, by having the right [illegible] Mr. BUCHANAN's Cabinet [illegible]

[illegible] BUCHANAN cannot strike hands with his declared [illegible] There are but two parties—a Northern and Southern party—and Mr. BUCHANAN knows, or should know, which is constitutional in its principles [illegible]

[illegible]

There are occasions in the history of [illegible] in South Carolina deceive himself [illegible] of the Republican Party. [illegible] Anti-Slavery leaders as fatally bent on mischief [illegible] will be deemed revolutionary. It is the first and highest duty of the South to prepare to [illegible] thus presented to us, boldly. South Carolina will [illegible] she must establish a policy [illegible] tual independence. All mere political [illegible] the State should combine to develop that organization of individual sentiment which is necessary to practical effect.

National Bank in Turkey.

From London letter to New-York Commercial.

The concession for the establishment of the long talked of National Bank of Turkey [illegible] Sir JOSEPH PAXTON.

It is by the latter that the concession has been taken, and although all the [illegible]

[illegible] estimation at about $40,000,000, of which [illegible]

[illegible] will absorb about $7,000,000 in the shape of debased coin brought into them. Their actual permanent outlay would [illegible] allowance from the Government [illegible] return. It would in fact be equal to 15 per cent. on the capital actually employed [illegible]

It will take some time [illegible] London and Paris to become acquainted [illegible] scheme is on a solid basis [illegible] created by a statement that the [illegible] fused by all the other candidates [illegible] Sir JOSEPH PAXTON. This may be the case, but it is privately [illegible] that the conditions [illegible] Turkish Government, and that [illegible] favorable to the Paxton party. The [illegible] upon unexpectedly, doubtless [illegible] allowed [illegible] and it is highly probable that had they [illegible] promptitude with which their rivals [illegible] act, they would have given a different reply.

That a very favorable effect was produced at Constantinople by the news of the arrangement, is demonstrated by a great improvement in the rates of exchange. It is also said that the native houses are now desirous of taking part in the project.

Fraud Upon a Railway Company.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Journal.

A most embarrassing disclosure was made at the meeting of the Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company on the 19th instant, that threatens to embarrass and interrupt the progress of the road. [illegible] been misapplied by the Company's agent in London. The bonds were issued three years ago, and taken by the then President of the Company to London for negotiation. Not succeeding to his wishes at that time, they were left in the hands of an agent, the brother of the chief engineer of the road, to be negotiated, under the direction, and on such terms as should first be approved by the Company, *for iron for* the road.

It appears this agent, in gross violation of his trust, used a part of the bonds in the purchase of a steamship or some other vessel, for the avowed purpose of freighting the iron that should be bought for the Company. This vessel he chartered to go to the Crimea, and she was lost on the voyage, and as it would appear, without insurance. When called to an account, he alleged the vessel *was the Company's,* and the loss theirs. What amount of bonds were used in this transaction is not known, or what has become of the balance of them, has not yet been discovered, as no satisfactory account can be obtained from him of their disposition. The correspondence with him has been very unsatisfactory.

These facts had not been made public before, from a hope that by negotiation the bonds might be recovered, and from a conviction that a disclosure would rather defeat than *aid in their recovery.* The Directors have, too, been beguiled by repeated pledges and *promises of a satisfactory adjustment,* from the agent, through his brother, the chief engineer of the road. These promises, so often violated, it is now believed, *have been made to delude the Company* [illegible] ultimate settlement.

A Committee of [illegible] have been appointed to visit London, and to take proper measures to recover the bonds and punish the agent. The work on the road will be suspended until the return of the commission, and a full knowledge of the situation of the bonds is obtained. Many of the leading stockholders counseled an entire repudiation of the bonds—others deemed it advisable to wait and learn their present condition before taking any definite step.

Ten-dollar notes on the Bank of Commerce, Boston, altered from two's, have made their appearance. The alteration is very skillfully done, and will deceive all except the most expert judges. The figures in the corner and the word Two on the margin are taken out by a chemical process, and the word ten printed in.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1503, 583, 589½, 3, 329, 124, 320, 571, 573, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 599 to 619, 621, 622, 206, 120, 114. *Part II.*—Nos. 77, 154, 141, 18, 34, 272, 178, 224, 248, 250, 251, 252, 253, 122, 224.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 218, 1566, 712, 583, 585, 589, 589½, 591, 549, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 572, 590, 795.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Feb. 3.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

MOTIONS.

Gold vs. Carroll.—Motion denied without costs.

Hoppack vs. Cockrell.—Motion denied with $5 costs.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Sugham vs. McKeon.—The inquest must be set aside without stipulation of defendant as to his defence.

Cornell vs. Collingwood.—Motion to set aside complaint granted, unless plaintiff within ten days set forth by separate complaints the original supplemental matter, which cannot be set forth together in any complaint as in this complaint.

Bertell vs. Stout.—Motion for commission granted. Proceedings stayed until return of commission within 20 days.

Hall vs. Colt.—Default opened and answer must be made definite and certain. No costs to either party.

Wapshof vs. Weed.—Motion granted.

Sears vs. Tyler.—Motion denied without costs and without prejudice.

Chatham Bank vs. St. John.—Motion granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Elias Combs vs. Horace Greeley and Thomas McElrath.—The Jury in this case brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $25.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

The Fire Department of the City of New-York vs. John Hanrahan.—Judgment for the plaintiffs for $600 and costs.

John Collerbery, &c., vs. Henry Peters.—Motion to confirm report of referee granted.

James B. Powers, &c., vs. Frederick Wahlers, &c.—Referred to Sl. R. Cummings, Esq.

Nazareth B. Taylor vs. Abraham B. Miller.—Referred to Marcus C. Riggs, Esq.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Hector Courtois vs. Horatio L. Carr and Spencer W. Cone.—This was an action brought against the defendants as sureties of one Harrison, the Treasurer of the Young-Men's Union Democratic Club, for rent incurred by the Club for rooms occupied by it at No. 765 Broadway. The Treasurer, Mr. Harrison, promised to pay the rent, and the defendants offered themselves as securities for the payment. The rent due was for two quarters and two months besides, and was incurred over two years ago.

The defendants' counsel argued that his clients were not liable for the amount according to a decision in 5 Hill, under the act of the Legislature, which forbids the contribution of any money for promoting the success of any political candidate except to be expended in printing tickets, getting voters to the polls, etc. In that case the "Log Cabin" in Broadway was about to be pulled down when a gentleman came to the proprietor that he would give $1,000 if the Whig flag should not be lowered. The proprietor left the Cabin standing and sued the gentleman for the amount. The Court dismissed the action and decided that even the contribution of money for the rent of a room for political purposes was illegal.

In accordance with this decision, Judge McCARTHY dismissed the complaint, awarding costs to the defendants.

THE ARRESTED FILLIBUSTERS.

Cross-Examination of the First Witness Concluded—Democratic Principles—Effect of the Panama Fever on the Constitution.

The examination of Ex-Consul Fabens and Henry Boulton, the alleged fillibusters, charged with assisting in enlisting recruits for General Walker, was resumed at 12 M. yesterday before Commissioner MORRIS. There was some little improvement on the accommodations of the previous day, by the introduction of a few wooden benches for spectators to sit upon, and the addition of a side-table for the convenience of counsel.

Robert Fuller was called to the stand, and his cross-examination resumed by Judge DRAKE, as follows:

Q.—You say you signed your name in the book kept at the Nicaragua Agency. What induced you to sign your name? A.—It was a part of my plan; I was told that the names of all deciding to go to Nicaragua were put in the book, and that the signing of the name was required before a ticket would be given; I did not examine what was at the head of the names; two parties signed their names in the book before I did.

Q.—When you told Mr. Boulton you was going to Nicaragua, did you not know you was lying to him? A.—Of course I was lying; it was a part of my plan, I tell you again.

Q.—Was you ill when you made the affidavit upon which the arrests were made? A.—No, Sir; as can help me up; I came to the District Attorney's office in a carriage; the Brown accompanied me.

Mr. Blankman here called attention to the fact of the presence of the wife of Mr. Brown, the other complainant, who was in the case, and asked that he be excluded from the room.

Mr. McKeon—I object; there being no necessity for the exclusion, but we will consent to grant it to avoid unpleasant remarks.

Mr. Blankman—Well, I shall, by Jesus Christ, Mr. Marshal Thompson, put the witness out of the room.

Q.—Did you go to the office of the District Attorney?

Q.—Was you not in the room with the District Attorney? A.—Yes, Sir; I don't know what time it was.

Q.—Was you not in jail? A.—I was in the jail, was you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was you not in jail? A.—I was in the jail.

Q.—Was you not Mr. Wm. Walker? A.—I have been called so.

Q.—Did you not make complaints against Colonel Fabens? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you not made complaints against Colonel Fabens? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not say you came to make an affidavit that Colonel Fabens enlisted you to go as a recruit to Nicaragua? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. McKeon—The witness never made such an affidavit.

Judge Drake—I have the affidavit before me. (He read a copy of a newspaper and reading the alleged affidavit therefrom.)

Witness—I shall go by no newspaper statement.

Q.—Did you not swear to such an affidavit as the one just read? A.—I want to see the original papers.

Q.—Did you see Col. Fabens on the 26th of last month? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Alexander C. Lawrence on that day? A.—I decline answering to such questions.

Mr. Blankman—Here is the original affidavit the witness called for, Mr. Morris proceeded to read the affidavit, in which Col. Fabens and Alexander C. Lawrence were stated as having hired and retained the witness to enter himself to go beyond the jurisdiction of the United States to Greytown and enlist in the service of Gen. Walker. Showing the original affidavit as read to the witness, he asked whether the signature thereto was his. A.—It is.

Q.—You have said that you did not know Alexander C. Lawrence—how did you, then, come to make complaint against him? A.—I always supposed that gentleman (pointing to Mr. Boulton) was, Mr. Lawrence, and so made my affidavit.

Mr. Campbell—I don't see, if this is so, why we ought not to move the immediate discharge of Mr. Lawrence.

Mr. McKeon—There are other witnesses against Mr. Lawrence, and it will be time to attend to that when the time comes.

Judge Drake—But the witness confesses that he has made a mistake as to Mr. Lawrence. It is the Commissioner's duty to discharge him at once.

Mr. Blankman—I move his release from bail.

Commissioner—I cannot entertain the motion—Mr. Lawrence not being at present on trial.

Q.—Did Col. Fabens ever hire you to go to Nicaragua? A.—He has done so through the public papers; from what I had seen in the papers, I was induced to go and see Col. Fabens.

Q.—Why then did you not speak to Col. Fabens when you saw him? A.—He was busy writing, I told you; from what he said about the pen, I should say that he was a smart-spoken man; I should have spoken to him, but Mr. Boulton answered my purpose; I did not see Col. Fabens but once at the Nicaragua office.

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Q.—You have had a pretty liberal education, have you not? A.—I have studied Greek and Latin, and understand Spanish and Portuguese.

Q.—You know the roots of words, do you not? A.—As well as you do, I will warrant.

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Mr. Blankman—Don't be too anxious; this fact may come out before the close of the examination.

Q.—Did you not try to borrow some money of one of the Deputy Marshals? A.—I wanted to get money to ride home with, as it was very slippery.

Q.—Did you have the same clothes when you first came to the District Attorney's office that you wear at present? A.—I had, Sir.

Q.—Had you been drinking anything the day you first called at the Nicaragua Agency office? A.—Not much; Brown treated me once.

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Q.—When you asked Mr. Boulton about giving you a position in Gen. Walker's army, had you any intention of going to Nicaragua? A.—No, Sir; I would not be in Gen. Walker's shoes to-day.

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Q.—Do you call yourself an informer? A.—Not in the precise meaning of the term. I have not been employed to give information, but have given my information when found it; I think I have acted honorably in the present matter.

Q.—Was you never called informer in the Old Country? A.—No, Sir; I was born in Killarney, Ireland, and left there till I was fifteen years old, when I went to England; at the age of twenty-three I went as cadet in the army to Portugal.

Q.—There is a prison, is there not, in Killarney? A.—Yes, Sir; and a college; I was in the college.

Q.—Was you ever in prison? A.—Yes, Sir, in Harlage-street Jail.

Q.—Was you never in any other prison? A.—Not; I left on choice I was put into the station-house in Thirty-ninth or Thirty-fifth street; I was taken up drunk from the bar.

Q.—Was you not in the Tombs? A.—Yes, Sir; I was there a week.

Q.—Was you not there for a crime? A.—Yes, Sir; I was there for a crime.

Q.—What crime was you there imprisoned for? A.—I was there for the Kossuth fever, and was sent for the crime I lived and thought I was in No. 365 and 367 Grand-street; I can't say how much I have collected; two or three gentlemen gave me the rent, which I pay; sent to Mr. Lyons; they are Dutch families; two single young men pay me $8 a month.

Q.—What was your percentage on this amount? A.—It never have charged anything; I occupy one room on the fourth floor; I have a wife and one child; I have lived there about a year, and have only paid two months rent.

Q.—Did you ever speak to Colonel Fabens? A.—No, sir; he saluted me when I went to the Nicaragua Agency; he was present when I was talking with Mr. Boulton; at the time he was engaged in writing, but said nothing.

Q.—Did you not make complaints against Colonel Fabens? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you not come to make an affidavit that Colonel Fabens enlisted you to go as a recruit to Nicaragua? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. McKeon—The witness never made such an affidavit.

Judge Drake—I have the affidavit before me. (He read a copy of a newspaper and reading the alleged affidavit therefrom.)

Witness—I shall go by no newspaper statement.

Q.—Did you not swear to such an affidavit as the one just read? A.—I want to see the original papers.

Q.—Did you see Col. Fabens on the 26th of last month? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Alexander C. Lawrence on that day? A.—I decline answering to such questions.

Mr. Blankman—Here is the original affidavit the witness called for, Mr. Morris proceeded to read the affidavit, in which Col. Fabens and Alexander C. Lawrence were stated as having hired and retained the witness to enter himself to go beyond the jurisdiction of the United States to Greytown and enlist in the service of Gen. Walker. Showing the original affidavit as read to the witness, he asked whether the signature thereto was his. A.—It is.

Q.—You have said that you did not know Alexander C. Lawrence—how did you, then, come to make complaint against him? A.—I always supposed that gentleman (pointing to Mr. Boulton) was, Mr. Lawrence, and so made my affidavit.

Mr. Campbell—I don't see, if this is so, why we ought not to move the immediate discharge of Mr. Lawrence.

Mr. McKeon—There are other witnesses against Mr. Lawrence, and it will be time to attend to that when the time comes.

Judge Drake—But the witness confesses that he has made a mistake as to Mr. Lawrence. It is the Commissioner's duty to discharge him at once.

Mr. Blankman—I move his release from bail.

Commissioner—I cannot entertain the motion—Mr. Lawrence not being at present on trial.

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1857.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Inquest into the Bond-street tragedy was continued yesterday. Young BURDELL, the [illegible] first discovered the murder, testifies to having seen ECKEL go into the back yard, where he had never known him go before, at an early hour on Saturday morning. A Mr. and Mrs. STEVENS, who live in Mercer-street, testified to Dr. BURDELL's having told them that he felt unsafe in his own house from the presence of persons he did not like,—that he had made his will and should never marry,—that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was very anxious he should marry her, but he would not have her to save all his money and his life beside, and that when her lease was out in May he should clear them all out of his house. They also testified to sundry things tending to show a plot on the part of ECKEL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM against the Doctor. Hon. DANIEL ULLMAN testified to having come in to the house at half-past 11 that night,—gone to bed in the room directly over the scene of the murder, slept soundly and heard nothing until the alarm was given in the morning. Mr. BROOKS, living opposite, stated that he heard the cry of murder at about 11; and Dr. MAINE, living also opposite, smelled flannel burning, as did also his wife, at 1 o'clock. Doctors DOREMUS and GOURLAY have subjected the blood found on the clothes in the garret to a chemical examination, and it is said they have no doubt it is menstrual fluid and not blood. Dr. BURDELL's funeral was postponed, and is to take place to-day at 2 o'clock. A very full report of the proceedings at the Inquest yesterday will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES.

The steamship *Baltic*, with four days' later news from Europe, is now in her fourteenth day out from Liverpool, and may be expected at any moment.

Hon. PRESTON KING was elected United States Senator yesterday, by the Legislature, for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of HAMILTON FISH, whose term then expires. The vote in the Senate stood: KING, 14; HEADLEY 9; [illegible], 1. In the Assembly: KING, 77; [illegible] [illegible]; HEADLEY, 3. Mr. KING had always acted with the Democratic Party until 1848, when he was a Free-Soiler. In 1854 he voted with the Republicans, being their candidate for Secretary of State, and has acted with that party ever since.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. WILSON introduced his bill to secure to actual settlers the alternate sections of public lands granted to the States for railroad purposes. The Central American Treaty was debated for three hours in Executive Session, but no conclusion was arrived at. In the House, no business of general importance was transacted.

News from Mexico, received at New-Orleans, gives currency to rumors of the outbreak of a new insurrection at Puebla. Affairs at San Luis Potosi are represented to be without change.

A fracas occurred on the 28th ult. in the Lower House of the Missouri Legislature, between two members named REID and DARNES. The latter offered a resolution declaring emancipation of slaves an impracticable enterprise; REID assailed him for endeavoring to create ill-feeling in the Legislature, personalities followed, and REID finally struck DARNES a severe blow in the face. A duel will probably result. REID is notorious as the leader of the Border-Ruffians during the attack upon the Free-State men at Ossawatomie during the late difficulties in Kansas. DARNES once beat an editor to death, but escaped with a fine.

An election for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department took place last night, the competitors being ALFRED CARSON, the present incumbent, and HARRY HOWARD. Returns received up to the latest moment before going to press, indicate the election of Mr. HOWARD.

The Board of Governors met yesterday. The proceedings were of no general interest. There is an increase of 28 upon the numbers admitted into the various institutions during the week.

A decision was rendered yesterday in the Marine Court, that a party who previous to an election hires a room for a political purpose, is not liable for the rent; the law forbidding any such use of money.

The case of Ex-Consul FABENS and Mr. BOULTON, the arrested filibusters, did not get yesterday beyond the cross-questioning of the first witness. The character of the evidence thus far is trivial, and no service or damage to anybody.

In the Surrogate Court the investigation was resumed in the "Bach" will case. Dr. STORER, the medical attendant of the testator, was examined. His opinion was that the deceased labored under such a chronic softening of the brain as did not incapacitate him from business. The will of HENRY HART was also examined in behalf of his children, but the proceedings at present are only incipient.

The New-York Historical Society held its regular meeting last night. The report of the Special Committee on the Building Fund showed that the necessary amount ($15,000) requisite for the completion of their new Fire Proof Library Building had been collected. Over it all hands were jolly.

The Court of General Sessions opened, for February, yesterday, Recorder SMITH presiding. The Grand Jury panel being complete, the Recorder delivered his charge.

The ship *Far West*, which arrived yesterday, reports the abandonment at sea of the brig *Granite*, of Brooklin, Me., and the schooner *Splendid*, of Bath, in the late severe weather. The *Far West* brought the crews of both vessels into port. The bark *F. H. Means* brought in the crew of the ship *Margarette*, of Kennebunk, also abandoned at sea.

THE ALL-ABSORBING TOPIC.—There is no fascination so powerful for the human mind as a deed of blood. From the philosopher in his study to the rag-picker in the street, all are alike affected by a story of murder. A hundred deaths in a day from natural causes produces no sensation in the public mind, but one death from the hand of a murderer, causes the whole community to stand aghast at the outrage against nature. Yet murders have been common enough ever since the world began. But the world has never become used to the horrid crime, and at every new revelation of a deed of blood, the same wonder and terror are excited as though the hand of a human being had never before been raised against his brother.

The terrible tragedy in Bond-street has excited an unusual degree of interest in the City, even for a murder, and there has hardly anything else been talked of or thought, since the body of the unhappy man was discovered. The very thoughts of our citizens have been bathed in blood, and whenever two persons have been talking together, the topic of their conversation has been of the murder. Crowds of men, women and children have stood all day in Bond-street, looking at the outside of the house in which the dread mystery was enacted, and every person who came out of it became at once an object of curiosity to the eager throng. There is a terrible story of crime and unbridled passion yet to be revealed, in connection with this horrible affair, and until the mystery shall be cleared up it will continue to engross the mind of the public.

The Coroner's Inquest in the Case of Dr. Burdell.

The Coroner's Inquest is one of the most important proceedings that can be held under our code of criminal law. The statutes clothe the Coroner with nearly exclusive jurisdiction of the cases that fall within the sphere of his authority. It depends, therefore, almost entirely upon his ability, sagacity and experience in conducting inquiries into the causes of crime, whether they are traced to their authors or invested with impunity. We have had occasion, more than once, to comment upon the unsatisfactory character of such inquests in this City, and the total unfitness of some of our Coroners for the difficult and delicate duties which belong to their office. In no case that we can call to mind, where any mystery surrounded the crime, has it been dispelled by inquiries conducted by a Coroner. No murder involved in any special obscurity has been traced to its author. And this is due to the fact that our Coroners are not men fitted by natural ability, legal attainments, or by experience of any kind, for following up the slight incidents and comparatively unimportant facts which afford a clue to the mystery by which these crimes are often surrounded.

The inquest into the death of Dr. BURDELL is not likely to furnish any exception to the general rule. No one can have read the very full and detailed report of the proceedings which we have published, without perceiving evidence of the most extraordinary unfitness of Coroner CONNERY for the position which places the whole investigation under his control. The first object of such an inquest is to obtain possession of every fact connected with the murder,—and then to trace every circumstance in the direction to which it points. Nothing can interfere more completely with this purpose, than the assumption of any theory in advance, for this will necessarily tend to limit the range of inquiry and convert it into an effort to sustain the theory, instead of one simply to elicit the truth. Yet it has been perfectly apparent from the outset that the Coroner has *assumed* that this murder was committed by ECKEL, aided by Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and young SNODGRASS: and all his questions,—all his suggestions and all the statements which he has, in the most extraordinary manner, *forced* into the mouths of witnesses, have had for their plain and palpable object the support and establishment of this theory. One or two references to the testimony will illustrate this.

It seems that some person calling himself VAN DOLAN and professing to be Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's lawyer, called upon a Mr. and Mrs. STEVENS in Mercer-street for the apparent purpose of securing their aid in some scheme which Mrs. C. had on foot. The Coroner on Sunday night took Mr. and Mrs. STEVENS to see Mr. ECKEL, and they both said that apparently he was not the man. Yesterday they were both examined. STEVENS said he could not identify ECKEL as VAN DOLAN. But the Coroner reminded him that when he saw ECKEL, his wig was off, and asked if he did not think he *could* identify him if his wig were on. STEVENS was still uncertain, whereupon the Coroner said he would have him presented so that he would be able to recognize him as the man who had called upon him. Mrs. STEVENS, when her turn came, was told the same thing. And both were then taken to ECKEL's cell. At the close of the morning session the Coroner informed the Jury that Mr. and Mrs. STEVENS had been to see ECKEL and identified him at once as the VAN DOLAN who had called upon them; and when it was suggested that they should give their testimony under oath, he said it was the same thing—they had told him that they were sure of it!

But the following extract from our report of the proceedings of Monday will show still more strongly this apparent determination of the Coroner to fasten the crime—or at all events *some* crime—upon these parties at all hazards, while it illustrates at the same time the tone and temper in which his part of the inquiry has been carried on: it is from the testimony of the chambermaid, MARY DONAHO:

Q.—Was Mr. Eckel in the habit of being in her bedroom every night? A.—For the last month or so he was; he carried up birds, and he was always there.

Coroner—Yes, *he was a bird himself*. That is right. [Subdued laughter.]

Q.—Did you ever hear any conversation between Mr. Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Well, I did not hear any particular conversation.

Coroner—Well, now you are giving the fairest evidence we have got at all yet; and the fact is you are telling the truth so exactly, that I believe, Mary, you will throw a light upon this matter more than anybody else.

Witness—I considered that they were going to get married; at least I thought so from their keeping that sort of company.

Coroner—You remember now, Mary, that you have taken this oath, and that you respect an oath and all that sort of thing. I know you don't mean to endanger your soul for anybody.

Witness—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see him kiss her? A.—No, Sir; I never did; but I saw him pay her a great deal of attention.

Q.—Winking at her? A.—Well, I thought them very intimate, and did not feel easy in the place, and have thought that on account of her being the mother of a grown-up family it was hardly right.

Coroner—That's just it, Mary; I know where you come from—that it was all right. A.—Yes, Sir, I am well known in the City; I have lived in the best families in it.

Q.—You thought her conduct was too loose? A.—Yes, I did, Sir, as a married lady and a widow lady, I thought she should have had more discretion than keeping him sitting there so late at night; the last thing on going to bed was always to put on coal for them, and I would leave him sitting there; he never was in his own room but on a Sunday night.

Q.—Did you ever know Mr. Burdell to use the same familiarity with Mrs. Cunningham that this Eckel used? A.—Never, Sir; he was quite different in his manner; he was always respectful and obliging to her; if she wanted anything, he would send for it for her.

Coroner—Ha! ha! that's my opinion.

Q.—Did you hear any threat yourself? or were you ever told of any by any of the domestics in the house, as having been used by Mrs. Cunningham towards Mr. Burdell? A.—I never heard her directly say so; but she said it was time that he was out of the world, for he was not fit to live in it, or something like that; her elder daughter, Augusta, said the same; she said he was a bad man.

Coroner—I knew Mary; I knew that you carried your tail behind you, by gracious! [Laughter.]

Witness—I joked her, and said I supposed if he was married it would not be so; I meant to say, if he had had any one to guide him—for he had got a strange way.

Q.—Did they say this in the presence of Mr. Eckel? A.—Yes, Sir, at the breakfast table.

Coroner—That is right.

Witness—The Sunday night after they had loud words. (The Doctor was in the habit of going to Brooklyn every Sunday.)

Coroner—Stop a moment—stop a moment—now you're coming out brilliantly. Now, Mary, like a good girl as you are, doing the State some service, can you tell me whether Mr. Eckel made any reply to that conversation? A.—Yes, Sir. Will you allow me to tell you one thing?

Coroner—Yes, I will Mary; and be very happy to hear you.

Coroner—Tell it easy, Mary; they (referring to the reporters) want to get it. These men are not going to annoy you. Some of them would, stale bachelors, and their bearing is bad. If you asked one of them to kiss you, he wouldn't hear it. (Laughter.) Go on now, and tell it out. &c. &c.

If anything ever occurred in a Court of Justice more shockingly disgusting than this, it has not fallen under our notice. Yet it gives a fair but faint indication of the peculiar spirit in which the Coroner has conducted what should have been one of the most solemn and impressive, as it is certainly one of the most important, inquisitions ever held in this country. The most ill-timed levity,—the broadest and coarsest jocularity, a low chuckling over the disclosure of everything throwing doubt upon the relations of the parties, have characterized the Coroner's share of this proceeding. It seems impossible for him to conceal the personal exultation he feels over everything which convicts any of the parties of any misconduct, or throws suspicion upon their character. The historian of the French Revolution tells us that on one occasion, when the President of the Tribunal was told that an old man who had been summoned was paralytic and could not speak, he exclaimed—"no matter, it his not his *tongue*, but his *head* that we are after." The joke was scarcely more brutal, and was quite as amusing as many by which, in this inquest, the Coroner has provoked the laughter of the Jury and spectators.

Now it is quite possible that the Coroner's theory of the case may be the correct one; and it is desirable that every fact touching the connection of these parties with the affair, and their relations with each other should be elicited. But it is utterly wrong to *adopt* such a theory,—or *any* theory, in advance, and thus to confine the testimony to matters having a bearing upon it. Suppose it fails at last. The Coroner has succeeded, to a very great degree, in limiting the attention of the Jury to his own view of the subject:—their questions are generally in the direction of his own:—they take their cue substantially from him:—while traces, circumstances and incidents tending in other directions, are lost sight of and fading away. The whole inquest is thus made to turn upon this theory, and if this fails the whole breaks down. The parties will be put upon trial, and before that is over, if they are not guilty, the real criminals will have had abundant time to obliterate every vestige by which they might now be traced, and place themselves beyond the reach of justice.

It is certain that a strong suspicion has been thrown upon the parties in this case by the evidence thus far produced. But it is impossible not to see that much of this testimony has been suggested to witnesses, as well as given by them,—that there is not a single point thus far established, which is legally inconsistent with innocence of the murder, and that by the course that has been pursued, the chances of detecting the author of this terrible crime have been made to rest exclusively on the chances of convicting these very parties. If that effort fails, the murder of Dr. BURDELL must take its place in the list, already long enough, of the most horrible and astounding butcheries, perpetrated in the most crowded parts of this great metropolis, with the most complete and entire impunity.

A New Tariff.

Are we ever to have a new Tariff? is a question which the people have been asking for a long time; and which is repeated with peculiar earnestness now, as the last session of the 34th Congress is drawing to a close. When the present Administration came into power, Secretary GUTHRIE, who is an able political economist, made the operation of our Revenue laws his particular study; and in every report to Congress he has strongly urged a revision of the present Tariff, for the purpose of reducing the Revenue of the Government. That our people are now heavily taxed—unnecessarily taxed—is apparent to any one who has noted the rapid accumulation of money in the Treasury, year after year. There is always more money there than the Government requires, and much more than the Government knows what to do with. The recommendation of Secretary GUTHRIE, that the revenue should be reduced "to the amount annually needed for the prudent and economical administration of public affairs," is therefore reasonable and just. At every session of Congress this recommendation has been regularly taken up for discussion, and as regularly laid down again. And now, in the last days of the Administration, we seem to be as far from a new Tariff as ever.

We are persuaded that there is no business to which Congress can better devote the remaining four weeks yet allotted to it, than to a revision of the Tariff of 1846. If this work is not accomplished before the end of the present session, it will not be accomplished within the two years to come. And how will it be, in the mean time, with the thousand industrial enterprises which the present Tariff is slowly destroying? In December next, a new Congress will be convened. This Tariff question, if not disposed of now, will then be renewed. The new Congressmen will need information, and the whole ground must again be examined. Members, who have never given a thought to the Tariff, must have the whole subject opened and explained in all its bearings and results. And when, at last, everybody understands it; and even the backwoodsmen, who suppose that the much-talked-about Tariff is an animal, has had his erroneous impressions corrected, the end of the long session will have arrived. If a new Tariff is then enacted, the notice of six months, which will necessarily precede its initiation, will push forward into 1859, or the next Winter, that consummation now most earnestly desired by the country. So, if a new Tariff is not established before the 4th of March next, we must abandon all hopes of it for at least two years to come. And for this result who shall be held responsible?

The Tariff bill reported to the House of Representatives last week, by Mr. CAMPBELL, is well calculated for a basis of legislative action. It is a modification of the bill reported by him last Summer, and is, probably, more acceptable than that, to the majority of the House. It abolishes the 100 per cent. schedule of duties, reducing the duty on brandies, liquors and cordials, which formed that schedule, to 50 per cent. The 40 per cent. schedule is struck out, and the duty on cigars, snuff, [illegible] and all manufactures of tobacco, is reduced from 40 per cent. to 30 per cent. Leaf tobacco (the raw material of cigars), remains at 30 per cent., which is an unreasonable tax, as long as articles already manufactured from it are admitted at the same duty. Woolen goods, iron, coal, glass, and most of the articles now in the 30 per cent. schedule, remain there. Of these, coal ought to be free. Cottons, silks and flannels are kept at 25 per cent., and blankets and linens at 20 per cent. The 15 per cent. schedule is abolished, and a 10 per cent. schedule is formed, comprising some of the most important articles of our consumption—such as wool, hemp, lead, sugar and salt. All these articles ought to be in the free list.

Though this bill will not meet the views of every legislator, it contains many good features. Salt at 10 per cent. is better than salt at 20; and sugar at 10 per cent. is better than sugar at 30. Wool at 10 per cent. is much better than wool at 30 per cent., especially while blankets are kept at 20 per cent., baizes, bockings and flannels at 25, and broadcloths and fine woolens at 30. This discrimination tends to favor American industry; and no discrimination less than this, between the duties on raw wool and on woolen goods, can cause the broadcloth looms to start again in this country.

The development and growth of our woolen manufactures depends now entirely upon our tariff. To enable our mills to compete with foreign mills, we must have a tariff to counteract the hostile legislation of those foreign countries which overrun our market with their fabrics. When England, France, Prussia and Austria import wool, for their broadcloths, free of duty—the United States must do the same; or these European manufacturers, in whose favor our tax on imported wool operates, will surpass us so largely in our own markets, that we shall be compelled to stop all our broadcloth spindles. This has been the effect of the tariff of 1846 upon our woolen manufactures; and the prospect of relief to be afforded by Mr. CAMPBELL's bill will give life to this decaying branch of our industry.

The relations of the tariff to our woolen manufactures has attracted so much attention of late that the following table, showing the rate of duty fixed on wool by the various tariffs enacted by Congress since 1789, will be found interesting. This statement has never before been published.

TARIFF DUTIES ON IMPORTED WOOL FROM 1789.

January, 1789, to April, 1816—free.

April, 1816, to May, 1824—15 per cent. ad valorem.

May, 1824, to June, 1825—costing under 10c. per lb., 15 per cent. ad valorem.

May, 1824, to June, 1825—costing over 10c. per lb., 20 per cent. ad valorem.

June, 1825, to June, 1826—costing under 10c. per lb., 15 per cent. ad valorem.

June, 1825, to June, 1826—costing over 10c. per lb., 25 per cent. ad valorem.

June, 1826, to June, 1828—costing under 10c. per lb., 15 per cent. ad valorem.

June, 1826, to June, 1828—costing over 10c. per lb., 30 per cent. ad valorem.

June, 1828, to June, 1829—4c. per lb. specific, and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

June, 1829, to June, 1830—4c. per lb. specific, and 45 per cent. ad valorem.

June, 1830, to June, 1832—4c. per lb. specific, and 50 per cent. ad valorem.

June, 1832, to June, 1842—costing under 8c. per lb., free.

June, 1832, to June, 1842—costing over 8c. per lb., 4c. specific, and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

June, 1842, to July, 1846—costing under 7c. per lb., 5 per cent. ad valorem.

June, 1842, to July, 1846—costing over 7c. per lb., 3c. specific, and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

July, 1846, to present time—all wool 30 per cent. ad valorem.

The fluctuations in this table are remarkable, and considering their frequency and the extremes to which they run, it is surprising that any capital should ever have been invested in woolen manufactures in this country.

With a high tariff "protection" on wool, which from 1828 to 1832 amounted to a prohibition, our flocks of sheep have not increased. And the farmers of this country must, by this time, be convinced that free trade in wool is as necessary for their prosperity as for the prosperity of the woolen manufacturer. But whether wool is to be free or not, let us have a new tariff immediately, which shall cut down the Revenue and empty the Treasury of that surplus of gold which has been a temptation for all kinds of corrupt legislation.

Unjust Suspicions.

For a journal which professedly discards everything but specific proof as the basis of accusations against Congress, the *Tribune* has a remarkably free-and-easy style of dealing with private character. One would suppose the position of the two young daughters of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM to be about as unfortunate and pitiable as possible, without the added cruelty of accusations utterly unwarranted by evidence, or even by any just suspicion: but the *Tribune* does not hesitate to impute to one of them the most criminal relations with young SNODGRASS,—the former a young girl of fifteen, and the latter an old acquaintance of the family, and, so far as yet appears, sustaining no relations but those of friendship with both the daughters. Not even the suspicious chambermaid has hinted at anything else in their connection. Their prospects in life will be sufficiently darkened by the shadow of this dreadful tragedy, without the further disgrace of unfounded slanders.

There is a natural disposition, upon the occurrence of such a catastrophe as this, to invest everybody connected with it in an atmosphere of unusual immorality. All the gossip of servants, the suspicions of boarders, the calumnies of enemies, come to the light and are magnified into gigantic proportions by public rumor. This house is spoken of in the public prints as a house of prostitution:—the fact that a large party was given at it in January looms up as something awful:—and the further fact that *punches* were sometimes made and drank by the inmates, sitting socially together, is held up as a startling indication of the deep depravity into which they had sunk.

It strikes us that these inferences are a good deal broader than the premises will warrant. Neither Mrs. CUNNINGHAM nor Mr. ECKEL seem to have been very conspicuous ornaments of the most virtuous and refined society,—and the testimony given certainly warrants the suspicion that their relations to each other were criminal. But there is nothing anywhere to implicate these young girls in a knowledge, much less a participation, of their mother's offences;—and the charges against them are of too horrible a nature to be made without evidence that shall leave no doubt. When the petty quarrelings, the jealousies, the friendly intimacies, the social enjoyments and merry-makings of any house are subjected to the scrutiny of a court of law, and are viewed by a public sentiment roused to the highest excitement and suspicion by some horrid and mysterious crime, mole-hills are very apt to become mountains, and matters which, under other circumstances, would not attract the slightest attention, are magnified into the most serious and astounding affairs.

It can do no harm, certainly, to be on our guard against the possible injustice of such premature and unauthorized conclusions,—especially where they affect private and personal character.

DOWN UPON THE CLERGY AND CHRISTIANITY GENERALLY.—The *Herald* never misses an opportunity for a fling at the clergy, and yesterday, in commenting upon the tragedy in Bond-street, it rather insinuated that the clergymen of the City were responsible for that terrible affair. It says: "We have every reason to believe that no small portion of the responsibility of the decay of virtue rests upon our clergy," and it "finds, in studying History, that religion has not always engendered a respect for moral law;" "it would appear as though Christianity and Crime went apace," &c. It has also observed that "in communities where the general moral tone has been high, a remarkable diminuation of brutal crime has taken place."

The *Herald's* historical studies have been very peculiar, it must be confessed, and we would be glad to know in what community there has ever been a high moral tone, which could not be directly traced to the effects of Christianity and the teachings of the clergy. To attempt to make the clergy responsible for all the evil passions which distort the face of society, is an entirely new proposition. If such were to be the case, one of the heaviest charges against the clergy would be the existence of such a paper as the *Herald* itself in the community.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There was an excellent house on Monday evening, to witness Mlle. PAROD's performance of *Leonora* in DONIZETTI's opera of the "Favorita." It is one of the best of that lady's interpretations, and was received with enthusiasm by the audience. Signor MORELLI in excellent voice,—sang and acted with uncommon fervor and excellence, and contributed largely to the *encore* in the second act, (the duet.) Signor TIBERINI exerted himself creditably. The orchestra was excellent, but the chorus displayed some weakness and uncertainty, especially in the third act, where it is most proper for it to display the opposite qualities.

To-night, Mlle. PAROD will appear in her great rôle of *Norma*. Mme. STRAKOSCH also makes her appearance as *Adalgisa*.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The unusual spectacle of a crowded house greeted Mr. BROUGHAM on his first appearance here, Monday night. Mr. BURTON and Mr. BROUGHAM are unquestionably the two most original sons of Momus in New-York, and it must be a subject of congratulation that they have consented to appear together for a few evenings in some of their best entertainments. Entertaining towards each other the profoundest sentiments of personal esteem, nothing but a thin-skinned sense of professional injury or injustice has kept them apart. On Monday night they acknowledged their errors frankly, and gave the audience to understand that in future they would toddle down to the grave with arms entwined, hearts skewered, and cheeks flushed with the joyful glow of love. The picture is large, but beautiful.

Two pieces were selected for the occasion—COLMAN's comedy of "John Bull," and an eccentric Adelphi duality called "An Unwarrantable Intrusion." In the comedy Mr. BROUGHAM sustained his famous character of *Dennis Brulgruddery* with something more than his usual spirit, which is saying all that can be said of that extremely hilarious impersonation. He was vociferously received and tumultuously applauded. Mr. BURTON played *Job Thornberry*. The character is entirely out of his line of business, demanding as it does a frequent display of pathos—an emotion of which Mr. BURTON is ignorant. But he compensated for this deficiency by a plentiful *bonhomie*, answering very well, except that the audience laughed where it should have wept. No tradition is more prevalent than that which teaches the public to burst into a roar of laughter the moment Mr. BURTON makes his appearance on the stage.

Mr. FISHER was a respectable *Peregrine*; Miss MILLER an engaging *Mary*; (we are glad to observe the careful progress of this young lady;) and Mrs. HUGHES a good *Dame Brulgruddery*. The remainder of the caste were several thousand fathoms beneath mediocrity. The scenery ditto.

The "duality" obtains its present vitality from the impromptus and gags of Messrs. BURTON and BROUGHAM. It is an indescribable piece, filled with uproarious fun, and played as it can only be played at this house with the two gentlemen we have mentioned.

At the end of the comedy Mr. BROUGHAM was called out, and made one of his usual humorous speeches, much to the delight of the audience. When he had retired, Mr. BURTON received the same compliment.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The "wonderful" RAVELS (that is the title of the ANTOINE and JEROME troupe, we believe,) with the MONPLAISIRS and ESPINOSA's, returned to their old quarters on Monday night, appearing in "Esmeralda" and "Pongo." The house was crowded.

GOLDBECK'S MORNING RECITAL.—Mr. GOLDBECK—a careful and excellent performer on the piano, and a pleasing composer for that instrument—gave his second *Matinée* on Monday, assisted by several excellent artists. The programme contained several classical *morceaux*, which were executed with great skill. Mr. GOLDBECK merits the attention of the public.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A new drama, in three acts, called "Mary's Birthday," was produced here on Monday night with success. It belongs to the Mme. de Girardin school of pathetic pieces, and has simply a domestic incident for a plot. An elder brother wishes his younger brother to marry a pretty adopted girl on her birthday. Younger brother consents as a matter of duty. Birthday arrives, and pretty girl declares her love for the mature brother, who reciprocates, much to the relief of the young brother. This incident is essentially narrative, and has no outward or dramatic progress. The play might be played in one act as well as three, if the audience could stand that quantity of unrelieved dialogue. The delineation of certain unselfish traits in the human character, and the expression of various gentle emotions, are all that the dramatist can rely on for success. In the present instance he has succeeded in producing an inoffensive piece—a little heavy, but highly respectable in its dullness; altogether as good, perhaps, as could be effected, with the materials at his disposal. The language is "gushing," and not unfrequently reminds you of the poet's corner of a country paper, but it displays occasional warmth and some feeling. The piece was excellently acted by Miss KEENE and Mr. WHEATLEIGH. Mr. BURNS would have been good, had he not marred his elocution by a ridiculous school-girl clipping of his words. Miss KEENE announced the piece for repetition, and stated that it was from the pen of Mr. J. MILES, of Maryland.

L. SILLIMAN IVES, LL. D., delivered a lecture on "Religion in its Connection with Man's Social State," at Hope Chapel last evening, for the benefit of the poor children of the Church of the Nativity.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] MEN AND WOMEN

'Tis a species of butchery. It is a shocking mode of destroying life. But is it not just as fearful a murder to kill men and women with mixtures of potash with iodine, instead of giving them pure iodine in pure water, which is a certain remedy, an unfailing one, an easy one, a cheap one, a speedy one, for consumption, for rheumatism, for scrofula, liver and heart complaints, and such disorders? Iodine and potassium poison the patients; they cure other maladies by turning them into consumption! Dr. HENRY ANDERS' Liquid Iodine, or Pure Iodine Water, cures them all at once, and cures consumption, also, when it has [illegible]. Sold at $1 a bottle by ANDERS & [illegible], Nos. 2 Second-avenue and 363 Broadway, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, S. E. WOODWORTH & CO. are now offering [illegible] [illegible] dwellings, public and private schools, churches, lodges, factories, [illegible], hotels, [illegible], &c., as well as to towns and villages. Details [illegible] furnished, by applying in person or by letter at the office of the Company, where a machine may be seen in operation.

S. E. WOODWORTH & CO., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"WOODLAND CREAM."—A pomade for beautifying the hair, highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing ladies' hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance. It causes gentlemen's hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being freshly shampooed. Price only 50 cents. None genuine unless signed FETRIDGE & CO., Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale at all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & CO., PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of patents. Apply to S. COATES & CO., Office No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S *Florida Water* is the indispensable requisite of the Spanish toilet in South America, [illegible] superseding here, as it has done there, every other perfume and cosmetic. Mixed with water, it gives a silken smoothness to the skin, removing chaps, roughness and pimples, while its aroma is finer than that of the most fragrant exotics in the conservatories. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & CO., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A monster entertainment is to be given at this popular Theatre to-night, consisting of four lively and favorite pieces, as follows: "Mary Queen of Scots," "School [illegible]," "Cinder-Nelly," and "Handy Maguire." Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss [illegible], Miss FANNY HERRING, and the whole company appearing; and, best of all, that funny fellow [illegible] L. FOX appears in all four pieces. "Bully for him." Go early.

[Advertisement.]

DESERVED PRAISE.—We find the following notice in a Washington paper: "We cannot do the public a greater service (particularly those who are liable to overtax the vocal organs) than to call attention to BROWN's Bronchial Troches. The article is highly valued in Boston, where they are manufactured; and with members of Congress and public singers they are exceedingly popular, being a pleasant and natural auxiliary to the physical efforts made by public speakers and vocalists."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Prof. HOLLOWAY had the honor of being presented to the Emperor of Russia, in 1853, and obtained permission for the sale of this extraordinary Ointment in Russia, in consequence of its great efficacy in all Skin Diseases. It will cure Salt Rheum and Scrofula when all other means fail.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW LOCAL DRAMA AT BARNUM'S is now all the rage. Everybody is rushing to see it. It is full of the deepest interest. It is christened "[illegible]; or Daylight and Gaslight." It is to be exposed this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 6 Murray-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

WILEY—BOOTH.—In this City, on Sunday, [illegible], at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D. D., [illegible] CLINTON WILEY, of this City, to Miss MARY [illegible], daughter of Dr. John J. Booth, of Missouri.

SHARP—LEEDAM.—At Richland, Germantown, [illegible], on Monday, Feb. 2, by Friends' ceremony, [illegible] SHARP, of this City, to HANNAH B., daughter of [illegible] J. Leedam, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

LYNG.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, SARAH [illegible], wife of Harman B. Lyng, aged 44 years and [illegible] months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., without further invitation.

COLLIER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 3, FRANCES MARYABELL, youngest daughter of Thos. and Ann Collier, aged 5 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

WINANS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thaddeus Hyatt, Esq., No. [illegible] Morton-st., Mrs. ELIZA WINANS.

VAN BRUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 2, NICOLAS VAN BRUNT, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, from his late residence, No. 37 Smith-st., corner of Livingston, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DE WITT.—At Kingston, on Friday, Jan. 30, Col. JACOB H. DE WITT, in the 73d year of his age, brother of Hon. Thomas De Witt, of this City.

BOLTON.—At Far Rockaway, L.I., on Wednesday, Jan. 21, of scarlet fever, WM. HENRY, aged 8 years; Saturday, Jan. 31, THOS. RICHARDSON, aged 17 months; and on Monday, Feb. 2, MARY FANNY, aged 3 years and 5 months—children of Wm. H. and Frances M. Bolton.

LESLIE.—At Apalachicola, Fla., on Sunday, Feb. 1, WILLIAM H. LESLIE, youngest son of Thomas Leslie, of Brooklyn, aged 21 years, 1 month and 18 days.

His remains will be brought to Brooklyn for interment.

PINKNEY.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 2, of paralysis, Mr. ISAAC M. PINKNEY, in the [illegible] year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brothers, William T. and James W., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 155 Allen-st., without further invitation.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SCARLET FEVER—HOW TO CURE AND PREVENT IT.—A NEW METHOD.—Dr. Page, of Mississippi, well known in the Southern States, has met with great success in the treatment of Scarlet and other malignant Fevers, by the use only of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF [illegible] LANCET. "The Ready Relief possesses a wonderful curative power over all malignant and contagious maladies. As a preventive, Dr. Page says, "It's a blessing to the human race." The most subtle distillation of fever poisons cannot hurt or attack the human system that is under the influence of Radway's Ready Relief.

Let those now seized with Scarlet Fever or any other malignant Fever, Small Pox, Pneumonia, [illegible] tions or Inflammation, either of the lungs or [illegible], or of sudden attacks of any acute or dangerous [illegible] resort to Radway's Ready Relief—the use of [illegible] WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH ANY MEDICAL [illegible]. It will save your life if the medicine you are now taking is doing no good. If, on the other hand, you are daily getting better under your physician's care, it will make your final recovery doubly certain.

AS A PREVENTIVE.—If you will use the Ready Relief or Regulators as directed, you may visit the most infected places and escape without an attack.

So with Small Pox, Measles, Typhus and Ship Fevers. Radway's Relief will protect you against the most subtle of these infectious poisons.

Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators are safe to take under all circumstances, and will always do good. Sold at RADWAY'S R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York; W. B. ZEIBER'S, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; also corner of Bleecker and Christopher sts., New-York; and at Mrs. HAYS', Brooklyn.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—THE TIME has arrived to prepare for the Spring and Summer trade. He who buys a Sewing Machine now will have a great advantage over him who purchases after the hurry for work comes on. The fact that Singer's Machines and no others will answer for making clothing, shoe-fitting and all heavy work, is well understood. I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette is just published, and is full of information about Sewing Machines. Copies sent gratis to all who apply.

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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; [illegible] beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; they are so elegant, so neatly satisfy the increased that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to all ill-fitting and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always in [illegible]. BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE ADAMS EXPRESS Company, No. 59 Broadway, respectfully give notice that their wagons have resumed making calls for freight and parcels of all description to be forwarded North, West and South. Orders left at the office will receive prompt attention. JOHN HOEY, Freight Superintendent Adams Express Company.

RUPTURE—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent radical cure truss. References as to its superiority: Profs. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY STOCK FOR sale cheap by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

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[illegible] Dr. Alfred Goldsmith, late Professor of Surgery, will resume the practice of Lithotrity, (or removing stone from the bladder without cutting,) together with all the diseases of the same region. Office No. 18 Franklin-place. Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

[illegible] Lectures on the Ethnology of America.—The second Lecture of the Course will be delivered at Hope Chapel, in Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY T. ARNOLD, formerly of Derby, England. Should this meet his eye or that of any knowing his whereabouts, they would confer a great favor by informing H. ARNOLD, Derby, England, or C. C. MILLS, Van Buren Centre, N. Y. Exchange papers please notice.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—ENGLISH COTTAGE and building-site at auction, at Saybrook, Conn. On TUESDAY, the 10th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, a fine country residence, and six acres of excellent garden land. The house is in the English villa style, has piazzas, observatory, &c. It is beautifully situated on the bay, and [illegible] ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE property, [illegible] ... apply on the premises, to [illegible] ... THOMAS RIVERS, No. 29 East 18th-st.

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FOR SALE—AT THE REAL ESTATE AGENCY [illegible] ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a Bath factory, in 13th-st., near Avenue C, [illegible] ... Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. [illegible] Houston-st., with cellar and kitchen, Croton water, gas, connection with sewer, and all the modern improvements. A small, neat and convenient dwelling, and rents for $[illegible] per annum. Terms easy. Inquire of E. H. GAMBLE, at the office of the New-York Floating Mill, foot of Bank-st., or in the evening at No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. [illegible] Henry-st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts. [illegible] ... Apply on the premises, or to VALENTINE MOTT, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—AN excellent full-sized house, three stories high, and containing all the modern improvements, situated in an unexceptionable neighborhood on 22d-st., near 8th-av.; will be sold at a moderate price, the owner being about to leave the City. Price $13,000. Terms accommodating. For further particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 81 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, second block from City Hall. The house is of modern finish and replete with every convenience. Price $7,000, including gas-fixtures, carpets and oil-cloths. Terms easy. Apply to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY house, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depot. Also, an elegant villa site, with from two to fifteen acres, not surpassed for convenience of situation, and beauty and extent of prospect. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, 2d story.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A very substantial three-story brick house, on [illegible] between Madison and 4th avs. Lot 20 by [illegible] ... Price $7,500. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN STONE house, with furniture, in West [illegible]-st., 4th door west of 5th-av., containing all the modern improvements, and the furniture of the newest style. Apply on the premises, or of WM. E. [illegible], No. [illegible] Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT house and lot, full front, a most eligible location for a physician, No. [illegible] Lexington-av., corner 30th-st. Inquire on the premises. Also, a [illegible] stable to let in the neighborhood, from May next.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A FOUR-story first class brown-stone front house, No. [illegible] 36th-st., near 5th-av., built in the most substantial and elegant style. Apply on the premises from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar, lined, with piazza in the rear, situated 113 Lexington-av., built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A $14,000 house for $7,500—$3,000 on bond and mortgage, situated on 29th st., near Broadway; size of house 20 x 46, lot 98 ... with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 27TH-ST., HOUSE AND Lot No. [illegible], brown-stone front; lot full size; house 60 feet deep, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to J. W. PHARO, 30 and 32 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW SMALL THREE-story houses, with modern improvements, on reasonable terms, corner of 3d-av. and 19th-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN STONE-FRONT English basement house No. 148 Lexington-av. Possession immediately; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

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HOUSE WANTED—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS within three hours of New-York—[illegible] ... Address, with full particulars, W., Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-Office.

ROOM—REQUIRED BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, [illegible] ... Address C. W., Box No. [illegible] Lower Post-Office.

WANTED—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house for a family of three, from May 1 next, situated between [illegible] ... Address T., Post Office, Box No. [illegible]

WANTED—FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, A THREE-story brick dwelling house, [illegible] ... Address G. L., Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-Office.

LAND WARRANTS.

Land Warrants wanted by [illegible] ... & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, SITUATIONS [illegible] ... Call at No. 316 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework, for a small family; is not afraid of work. The best of City reference will be given as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 211 East 11th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A steady respectable girl in a small private family; no objection to do the washing and ironing; best of City references given. Apply for two days at No. 54 Vandam-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation; is a good plain cook and an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; is willing and obliging; good City reference given. Call at No. 109 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a first-class cook, is a good baker and first-rate at pastry. Call from 9 to 5 at No. [illegible] between 1st and 2d avs. Best of City references. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO PRESBYTERIANS, SITUATIONS; one as seamstress, and chambermaid; understands all kinds of sewing; a home preferred to a salary. The other as cook, washer and ironer. Call at or address No. 115 West 24th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, washing for Families or by the dozen,—a professed Laundress. Apply or address Mrs. ROBINSON, No. 88 West 17th-st. Best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in whatever is required in a private family. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 129 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION AS either brass-founder, turner or polisher, in the City or country; he is also acquainted with galvanizing all kinds of metal. Address BRASS-FOUNDER, Times office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, A SITUATION as groom and coachman; refers to his last employer. Can be seen at No. 6 Dey-st., first floor. A place in the City preferred.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW, A situation as housekeeper in a small family, or waiter on an old lady. Can be seen for the rest of this week at No. 33 West 31st-st.

WASHING WANTED.—HOTEL AND FAMILY washing at the Laundry of the New-York House and School of Industry, No. 100 West 16th-st.

HELP WANTED.

CANVASSERS WANTED.—A FEW MEN, having experience, can be profitably employed in this and other cities, by an old and well-established concern, and on a work of art the most popular of any introduced for years. Address A. B. H., office *Daily Times*.

WANTED—A WOMAN OF TASTE AND EXPERIENCE to take charge of the making up of Mantelets and Cloaks. Those only wanted that are accustomed to first-class work. Apply, after 4 o'clock P. M., to GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, WELL RECOMMENDED Protestant American or English woman, to assist in chamberwork in a private family. Apply at No. 8 Madison-av., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

LAW.—WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MANAGING clerk, in a law office. One familiar with the business, and can give satisfactory references. Also, a good copyist. Address Box No. 3,878, Post-Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO KEEP BOOKS by double entry, who writes a good hand, and is quick and correct in figures. Salary moderate. Answer by handwriting with references, Box No. 1,208.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS; none but a Protestant with good City reference; can apply at No. 120 West 11th-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—IN A WOOLEN IMPORTING house; one that is not afraid of work, and who can be at his post early and late, when required. Address Box No. 2,680 Post-Office.

EPISCOPALIAN SERVANTS ARE WANTED immediately at the Church of England Home, for female servants out of place. No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A PORTER, A GERMAN, WHO speaks the English language. Inquire between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 94 Bowery.

BOARDING.

ASTOR HOUSE.—DURING THIS INCLEMENT season the patrons of the Astor House, families particularly, are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended visit, so that comfortable apartments may be ready on their arrival. C. A. STETSON.

BOARDING.—WANTED, FOR A YOUNG GENT and wife, good board, with a furnished room, above West 14th-st. Partial board for gent. No moving 1st of May. Address, immediately, T., Box No. [illegible] lower Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME parlor and bedroom on the second floor, at No. 88 Willow-st. References required.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A MODERN built three-story house, in West 29th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of three rooms on the first floor, two on the third, kitchen, part of sub-cellar, with privilege in laundry for washing, and in bath-room for bathing. Only a small quiet family without children can be accommodated. Rent $450 per annum. Apply to J. J. ENNIS, No. 24 Nassau-st., cor. Cedar.

TO LET—TWO FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDings, situated at Nos. 54 and 56 Henry-st. No. 56 having an extension 22 feet deep, two stories high. The houses will be rented together or separate, and are well calculated for a large boarding-house or private families. For terms, &c., apply to WILLIAM HARRISHAW, No. 7 Warren-st.

TO LET—SPACIOUS LOFTS, WELL LIGHTED and finished, with all the modern improvements, in the new brown-stone building, No. 385 Hudson-st., near Canal, suitable for salesrooms, or light manufacturing business; will be let low, with immediate possession. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 118 Fulton-st., running through to No. 46 Ann-st. Also the first floor and basement No. 15 Centre-st., next to the corner of Chambers-st., suitable for offices. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THREE SUBSTANTIAL 5-story stores, situated on South-st., corner of Gouverneur-slip, separately or together, suitable for storage or any other description of business. Possession immediately. Apply to EDWIN BERGH, No. 88 10th-st., or No. 546 Water-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—THE THREE-story dwelling house No. 56 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, thoroughly supplied with gas and Croton, and recently put in complete repair. Apply to E. A. DUYCKINCK, No. 20 Clinton-place.

HOTEL TO RENT—NO. 79 ROBINSON-ST., next door to West-st., occupied by E. & I. P. CHAMBERLAIN. 45 finished rooms. One of the most desirable locations in the City. Apply to E. JOURNEAY, Nos. 41 and 43 Warren-st.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately—the commodious house No. 3 Beach-st. Also, a suite of offices in third story of No. 31 Liberty-st. Rent low. Inquire of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FROM FEB. 15, A FIRST-CLASS TWO-story and attic house, in excellent condition, containing the modern improvements, and in a genteel neighborhood, near 4th-st. Annual rent, $250. Address B. W., *Times* office.

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET—IN THE building No. 66 Cedar-st., one door from Nassau-st., and directly facing the Post-Office. Apply in the store on the premises.

TO LET—STORE NO. 117 BROAD-ST., NEAR THE Corn Exchange. Possession 1st of May next. Inquire of THOMAS N. COBB, No. 286 4th-st., Washington-square.

TO LEASE—THE PACKING, SLAUGHTERING and smoking establishments, with all the necessary fixtures, situate Nos. 204 and 206 West 40th-st. Apply for further particulars at No. 68 Stanton-st., New-York.

FACTORY ROOM TO LET.—A HANDSOME, well-lighted room 50x100 feet with steady power, in a new brick factory near the city, will be let low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 20 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PREMISES NO. 144 Fulton-st., now occupied as a hotel and eating saloon. Apply to WM. HURRY, No. 148 Pearl-st.

TO LET—LARGE AND WELL-LIGHTED LOFT, with steam power, at No. 18 Beekman-st. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to ISAAC J. OLIVER.

TO LET.—THE 3-STORY ATTIC AND BASEMENT house, No. 25 Bond-st. Inquire of F. A. LIVINGSTON, No. 3 Greenwich-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TO LEASE—A VERY LARGE AND DESIRABLE corner store on Washington-st., above the market. For an interview, address for three days S. T., this office.

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG LOST—A BLACK AND TAN ENGLISH TERRIER, about 8 months old; answers to the name of "Pet;" wore, when lost, a stitched collar, with wire-lock; marked with a small white spot between the forelegs. A liberal reward will be given to any person leaving him at the bookstore of SCRIBNER & TOWNSEND, No. 532 Broadway.

LOST—ABOUT TWO WEEKS SINCE A CARPENTER'S JOBBING ACCOUNT-BOOK, belonging to ABIJAH S. BELL, 49th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at J. J. GRIFFIN & CO.'S, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, as at this shop, as it will be of no use to any one but the owner.

LOST—FROM BRADY'S GALLERY, BROADWAY, a large-sized PHOTOGRAPH of a child, together with a MOURNING BREASTPIN. A reward of $20 will be paid for their delivery to MUNROE & TORREY, No. 48 Beaver-st.

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GO AND SEE!
Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor. Buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway, New-York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of new and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Annuals, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.
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THE ABOVE WILL BE OFFERED AT THE
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500 Pieces of
FINE LINENS
Will be offered this week at
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Worth 4s. 6d.,
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In all sizes and qualities, will be offered this week at an
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GREAT SALE,
No. 708 BROADWAY,
Near Fourth-st.

LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS AND TOWELING,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY, &c., &c.,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SPRING SILK ROBES.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
will open, this morning,
Spring silk robes, new designs,
received per last steamers.

CLOSING SALE OF CLOAKS
At 50 per cent. less than cost,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!!
Per ship NEW-YORK,
From Auction.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.
No. 301 Grand-st.

WET LINEN SHEETING,
At half cost.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

WET LINEN SHIRTING,
At half cost.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

WET LINEN DAMASKS,
At half cost.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

WET LINEN TABLE CLOTHS,
At half cost.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

WET LINEN DIAPERS!
At half cost.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

WET COUNTERPANES,
At half cost.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

WET ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS,
At half cost.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!
Warranted perfect, at
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.

CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE.
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS,
We shall offer our ENTIRE CLOAK STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY,
At (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE
in order to effect an entire clearance.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

NAPKINS, NAPKINS.
500 doz. PURE FLAX NAPKINS,
10s. 6d. per doz., worth 14s.,
at the great sale,
No. 708 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE
[illegible] the balance of the stock of
DRY GOODS,
Amounting to
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
Now at Nos. [illegible]
[Lately occupied by Messrs. Bowen, & Dixon.]
CONSISTING OF
SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS, MUSLINS,
DELAINES, LINENS,
TABLE-LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS, PRINTS,
BAREGES, MUSLINS,
HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES,
&c., &c.,
Will be offered for sale
THURSDAY, FEB. 5,
At a reduction of 40 per cent.
The goods must be sold within thirty days.
By order of the Assignees.
Store open at 9 o'clock, and closes at 6.

WET GOODS, WET GOODS.
WET brown linen, wet linen towels.
WET doilies, wet French ginghams.
WET Marseilles quilts, wet table-cloths.
WET white and brown table damask, wet shirting muslin.
The above goods are from the WRECK and are warranted free from damage except by water, and are to be sold at one half their original cost.
H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., corner Monroe.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 BARNSLEY SHEETINGS.
6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 LINEN DAMASKS.
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS.
7-4, 8-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 TABLE CLOTHS.
5-8, 3-4 and 7-8 LINEN NAPKINS.
Also, Towels and Towelings, in great variety and much lower in price than cost of importation,
AT THE GREAT SALE,
under liquidation. 347 BROADWAY,
Corner of Leonard-st.

LACE CURTAINS.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF LACE CURTAINS
WILL BE SUBMITTED FOR SALE THIS WEEK
WITH PRICES GREATLY REDUCED,
AT THE GREAT SALE
UNDER LIQUIDATION.
347 BROADWAY,
CORNER LEONARD-ST.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
SILKS
ARE NOW OFFERED AT THE
GREAT SALE.
347 BROADWAY,
CORNER LEONARD-ST.

IRISH LINENS.
500 pieces, at 25 cents per yard,
Worth at least 3s., will be offered this week at the
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS,
347 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY,
CORNER LEONARD STREET.
SALE
UNDER LIQUIDATION.
$150,000 WORTH OF
DRY GOODS
SUBMITTED TO PEREMPTORY SALE.
In consequence of imperious necessity the above-named property, forming one of the largest, best-selected, and richest
STOCKS OF GENERAL DRY GOODS,
IS SUBMITTED TO SUMMARY SALE AT
50 PER CENT BELOW COST:
SUCH AS
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
DRESS GOODS,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE CURTAINS,
HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.
N. B.—Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine this stock before they leave town.
Business hours from 10 till 5.
Lease of Store and Fixtures for sale.

347 BROADWAY—COR. OF LEONARD-ST.
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS.
Under liquidation.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Reduced 50 per cent.
PRINTED LAWNS,
DE LAINES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
CHALLIS,
ENGLISH PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
SAXONY PLAIDS,
PARAMATTAS,
&c., &c.
N. B.—Lease of store and fixtures for sale. Apply to
G. B. WILLIAMS.

347 BROADWAY,
Corner of Leonard-st.
Great sale of Dry Goods,
(Under Liquidation.)
MOURNING GOODS,
BOMBAZINES,
PARAMATTAS,
ALPACAS,
CRAPES,
BAREGES,
TISSUES,
&c., &c.
Now selling at a great reduction from first cost. A chance is here offered for the ladies to procure extraordinary bargains.

347 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF LEONARD-ST.
1,000 PIECES BAREGE DE LAINES,
12½ cents per yard, worth 25 cents,
AT THE GREAT BROADWAY
SALE OF DRY GOODS,
UNDER LIQUIDATION.

WET GOODS FROM THE WRECK.—GINGhams, chambray, brilliants, linens, linen sheetings, toweling, diaper, mohair lustres, broadcloths, cassimeres, &c. Just received and for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.—THE SUBscriber wishing to retire from business will sell his Chelsea Iron Railing, Grate and Fender Factory, which has been in successful operation for the past 20 years. It has all the facilities arising from a good engine, such as blowing, screwing, punching, turning and drilling. Any one wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity would do well to call soon and examine for themselves. No. 230 West 18th st., near 9th-av. RICHARD MOORE.

$30,000.—SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED, with above amount of capital, in an established mercantile house, in this City, to take the place of a retiring partner. The business is a safe and profitable one. To a party having the money to invest, everything will be made perfectly satisfactory. Address, with real name, SPECIAL PARTNER, New-York Post-Office.

A VERY RARE CHANCE FOR A MACHINIST, who would insure himself constant and very profitable employment, or for any man who is disposed to invest a small amount where a quick and large income will certainly be realized. Call at SAVERY'S Temperance Hotel, No. 14 Beekman-st., from 3 to 5 P. M. A. RUSSELL, Agent.

TO GROCERS.—TO LEASE FROM THE FIRST of May next, the well-established grocery store and dwelling, No. 540 6th-av., next door to the corner of 32d-st. Apply to L. FREEMAN, No. 55 West 36th-st., or W. H. RAYNOR, corner Broadway and 35th-st.

$500.—ANY GOOD BUSINESS MAN WHO can loan $500 on good security, can have a permanent situation as clerk in a saloon in Broadway, at a salary of $12 a week and board. Call on WHEELER & CO., No. 334 Broadway, Room No. 14.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—THE STOCK and fixtures of a livery stable, well established, and doing a good business. For particulars inquire of J. McDONALD, corner of Greenwich and Christopher sts., in the market, or at the Broadway Stables, Yonkers, N. Y.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A paper will be read THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the small chapel of the New-York University, Washington-square, by Prof. HENRY D. ROGERS, on *The Future of the Great Natural Divisions of North America as deducible from their Geology and Physical Geography.* Tickets admit the bearer and family; and all members who have not received notices by post will please to advise the Secretary by letter, with their address in full.

HINMAN LODGE NO. 107, I. O. OF O. F.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to attend the funeral of ISAAC M. PINCKNEY, (a member of this Lodge at the time of his decease,) at his late residence, No. 185 Allen st., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock M., without further notice. E. GENIN, N. G.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New-York will hold its semi-annual session in its room in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7½ o'clock. By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Sec.

LECTURES.

REV. DR. BETHUNE WILL LECTURE IN Westminster Church, 22d-st., near 7th-av., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Divination.* Tickets 25 cents, to be had at R. CARTER & BROTHERS, Broadway, and at the door.

"MATRIMONIAL."
Mlle. ESTELLA PIGNIOLETTE will, upon receipt of 25 cents, or its equivalent in stamps, return to any person a picture of their past, present and future life, from a specimen of handwriting, together with a picture of future wife or husband; advice in love affairs, &c. Address ESTELLA PIGNIOLETTE, New-York Post-Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—The most popular, attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, and the constant resort of persons of literary taste and refinement, is now open at No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

THE PALMER MARBLES—STATUE OF [illegible] ... No. 548 Broadway. ... [illegible]

CRYSTAL PALACE.—[illegible] ... open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
[illegible]

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.
Powerful attraction in the return of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
L. ESPINOSA ... [illegible]
and the
GRAND COMPANY OF [illegible]
LAST NIGHT OF [illegible]
EVOLUTIONS ON THE [illegible]
[illegible]
First time,
LES ECHOS DU [illegible]
The comic Pantomime of
THE COOPERS.
[illegible] Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
THE RAVELS, &c., &c., &c.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents; Orchestra seats, [illegible]

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL ... [illegible]
W. R. BLAKE ... [illegible]
CONTINUED SUCCESS
of
ALTERNATE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.
MR. FORREST
Sustaining a series of his most brilliant characters.
The world-renowned ballet and pantomime troupe of
GABRIEL AND FRANCOIS RAVEL,
Martinetti Family, &c., &c., ... [illegible]
Theatre nightly from
PIT TO DOME.
THIS EVENING, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1857,
Mr. FORREST, for the second time, in his great original part of
JACK CADE.
The farce of the
YOUNG WIDOW.
Thursday evening—Second and last time of
THE GREEN MONSTER,
by the Ravel Company, Martinetti Family, &c., &c.
Friday evening—Mr. FORREST in ... [illegible]
Saturday evening—The Ravel troupe. ... [illegible]
Will shortly be revived, ... [illegible]
WILLIAM TELL.
William Tell, (first time here for several years) ... [illegible]
New scenes by Heister, music, dresses, &c. ... [illegible]
Performance to begin with the Overture ... [illegible]

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,) Thursday and Friday,
Twelfth appearance of
MISS MATILDA HERON
in her wonderful impersonation of
CAMILLE,
with a variety of new music, including, between the third and second acts,
Jullien's last celebrated quadrille, ... [illegible]
Between the second and third,
"The Nightingale Polka," composed by ... [illegible]
... Between the third and fourth,
"The Richards Schottische," composed by ... [illegible]
... Between the fourth and fifth,
"The Camille Mazurka," composed by ... [illegible]
and dedicated to
MISS MATILDA HERON.
After the play a favorite afterpiece.
Seats secured three days in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock.
Complete triumph of the new American drama, by George H. Miles, author of the prize tragedy, ... [illegible]
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1857,
THIRD NIGHT OF THE NEW BRILLIANT DRAMA.
MARY'S BIRTHDAY,
Supported by Messrs. C. Wheatleigh, J. A. ... [illegible] ... Miss Ada Clifton and Miss Laura Keene.
[illegible] ... every night of its representation. It will be repeated
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
To conclude with the sparkling ... in one act,
LITTLE TODDLEKINS.
Supported by Messrs. C. Wheatleigh, ... Burnett, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mrs. ... and Miss Ada Clifton.

CHAMBERS-STREET THEATRE.
James S. Wood ... [illegible]
MRS. McMAHON
as
LADY TOWNLY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, will be performed for the third time in this City for many years, the Comedy of the
PROVOKED HUSBAND.
Lady Townly ... Mrs. McMahon
Lady Grace ... Mrs. [illegible]
Lord Townly ... Mr. [illegible]
Squire Richard ... Mr. [illegible]
To conclude with the laughable farce of the
STATION-HOUSE.
Monsieur Millefleurs, (with a song,) ... Mr. [illegible]
Valentine Quell ... Mr. [illegible]
Fanny Fiddle ... Mrs. [illegible]

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY—An entire change of performance.
Mr. BROUGHAM and Mr. BURTON
In two capital pieces, never played here,
THE NERVOUS MAN AND THE MAN OF NERVE.
With the screaming farce of
THE SIAMESE TWINS.
The musical extravaganza of
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE.
Mrs. C. Howard, Miss Polly Marshall, Mr. Mark Smith, &c.
Mr. Brougham will play O'Shane and Dennis O'[illegible]
Mr. Burton will play Aspen and [illegible]
And both comedians will appear as the Siamese Twins.

THALBERG'S FAREWELL CONCERTS.
NIBLO'S SALOON, MONDAY, Feb. 16.
CARD OF THE MANAGEMENT.
The public are respectfully informed that Mr. THALBERG, after having given a series of
FAREWELL CONCERTS
in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington, will depart for the West in March, and sail for
EUROPE IN MAY NEXT.
The first of these Farewell Concerts will be given on
MONDAY, Feb. 16, at NIBLO'S SALOON.

MECHANICS' HALL, 472 BROADWAY
HOME AGAIN.
Second Week
of the original well known and only
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
(organized in 1842.)
Now under the management of
J. W. RAYNOR and E. H. PIERCE,
the oldest established band in the world, will appear nightly in Gems of Minstrelsy, original with this troupe. Tickets 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, and every evening this week, by particular request, the Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA, in three Acts.
Preceding which—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, Benefit of the Officers of the House.

CHINESE ROOMS, NO. 539 BROADWAY.
Will open TUESDAY, February 3, 1857,
THE FAMOUS
SEVEN MILE MIRROR
of the
GREAT LAKES,
the Niagara, St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivers.
PERHAM'S Gift Tickets admitted.
Ticket office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY,
JUDSON, JOHN AND ASA,
Passing through to Philadelphia, will sing
ONE NIGHT ONLY,
At the
TABERNACLE,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 5.
Tickets, 25 cents, to all parts of the house. To be had at the usual places. Doors open at at 6½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra ... [illegible] ... Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, Feb. [illegible] ... entertainments will commence with the new Drama of
MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.
To be followed by the successful Pantomime of
A SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.
After which the grand Operatic Burlesque of
CINDER-NELLY.
To conclude with the Irish Drama of
SHANDY MAGUIRE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—ANOTHER NEW LOCAL PIECE.—Written expressly for this establishment—GOTHAM; OR, DAYLIGHT AND GASLIGHT. With new scenery and ... [illegible] ... THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, ... POSTURISTIC CONVOLUTIONS. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, GOTHAM, as in the evening, and LE SERPENT DU DESERT. The Living Phantom, Living Serpents, Happy Family, ... LADY FRANKLIN'S FOUND CAKE, presented to the late crew of the Resolute, may now be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

THE FIFE AND HARPER [illegible] ... FIRST CONCERT AT THE [illegible] ... ATHENAEUM THIS SEASON.—THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, ... [illegible] ... Tickets, 50 cents, ... No. [illegible] Broadway.

CHRISTY'S BURTON'S ... [illegible] ... in great parts.

A FIRST-CLASS ENTERTAINMENT AT BURTON'S TO-NIGHT.—The two comedians appear in great pieces. Go early.

[illegible]

Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, [illegible] to be paid to the Collector of the City [illegible] on the day of sale [illegible] on the first day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery [illegible] for five years, from the first of May, 1857, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

[illegible] Comptroller's Office, No. 3 Hall of Records, after the 27th inst.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
[illegible], Comptroller.
[illegible] SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
[illegible] STOUT, Chamberlain.
[illegible] McSPEDON, Ch. Fin. Com. Board Ald.
[illegible] JONES, Jr., Ch. Fin. Com. Board Coun'lmen.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Finance Department,
Comptroller's Office, Jan. 28, 1857.

E. W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Consisting of the entire furniture of the magnificently furnished house [illegible] a few doors west of 5th-av.

E. W. WESTCOTT will sell as above, by catalogue, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, a rare and valuable [illegible] [illegible]

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE NORTH RIVER PROPERTY, WITH BULKHEAD AND WATER RIGHT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 6, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange [illegible]

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, COURTLAND ALLEY, CANAL, WALKER, CENTRE, BOND, AMITY AND GREAT JONES STS., OF THE BANYER AND JAY ESTATES.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property of the Banyer and Jay Estates:

4 lots on Broadway, running through to Courtlandt-alley, 23x175 feet.
[illegible] Lots on Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.
[illegible] Lots on Walker-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.
[illegible] Lots on Centre-st., between White and Walker sts.
[illegible] Lots on Amity-st.
House and lot No. [illegible] Bond-st. Also, one lot on Great Jones-st., rear of above.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

William T. Boyd, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY GEORGE NICHOLS.—THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, Feb. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. [illegible] Nassau-st., new and second-hand furniture, &c., comprising mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany bookcases, mahogany wardrobes, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany sofas in hair cloth, mahogany easy and rocking chairs in hair cloth, elegant suites of parlor furniture in brocatel and hair cloth, black walnut etageres, oak book-racks, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, cottage suites of furniture with marble-tops, oil paintings, China and decorated vases, China tea and coffee sets, silver-plated casters with cut bottles, silver-plated tea-sets, silver-plated forks and spoons, cake baskets, &c., &c.

E. C. Halliday, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON BROADWAY AND FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four valuable lots and gore on the westerly side of Broadway—Beginning 25 feet 10 inches north from the corner of 46th st. Also,

Forty-seventh-street—The seven first-class three-story brick houses and lots on the southerly side of 47th-st., beginning 85 feet 7 inches west of Broadway, each 16 feet 8 inches by 100 feet.

A large portion of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps can be had at the Office of the auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st.

Thomas J. Miller, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, 7th-av. and 58th-st., in the immediate vicinity of the Central Park.—Peremptory sale. In partition, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Charles D. Mead, Referee. MILLER & MORRIS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: Broadway—the three lots on the northeast corner of Broadway and 58th-st. 58th st.—The eight lots on the northerly side of 58th-st., comprising the entire front between 7th-av. and Broadway. 7th-av.—The four lots on the northeast corner of 7th-av. and 58th-st. For maps and particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, Marble Building, No. 11 Pine-st.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

HAVRE AUCTION NOTICE.—BY JNO. [illegible] THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. [illegible] [illegible]

Edward E. Franklin, Auctioneer.

BY E. E. FRANKLIN & CO.—THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 65 Nassau-st., sale of lot of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible], Auctioneer.

MILLINERY STOCK AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Broadway [illegible]

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE OF TAILORING [illegible] THURSDAY, Feb. 5 [illegible]

SALE OF [illegible] PROPERTY.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction on THURSDAY [illegible] [illegible] 9 feet each. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of Anthony J. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHAMBERS-STREET AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Chambers-street.—The two houses and lots Nos. 39, 41 and 43 Chambers-st., [illegible] between Broadway and Centre-st., and running through to Reade-st., each being 25 by 101 feet, now occupied by the Chambers-st. Theatre. Each lot will be sold separately.

[illegible] 60 per cent. may remain on mortgage.

For further particulars, maps of the property, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

H. H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S COSTLY WEARING APPAREL.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 4th, and THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock each day, at No. [illegible] Broadway, near [illegible], a large and fashionable [illegible] ladies' mantillas and velvet [illegible] embroidered cloaks, cloth, merino, &c.; elegant robes de chambre of every style, opera cloaks, hoods, silk aprons, embroideries, basques, ball dresses, gloves, &c.; ladies' over dresses, travelling [illegible], and other beautiful articles, all of the best quality and most fashionable make. The owner retiring from the business. Sale without reserve.

Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

BLEECKER-STREET PROPERTY.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, to close an estate. The two story and attic brick house and lot, No. [illegible] Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Bowery; will rent for about $500 per annum; [illegible] can remain. For maps, &c., and for permission to view the premises, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at [illegible] A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern for Piermont and intermediate stations. Newburg Express at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

The above Trains run Daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday, Jan. 12, 1857.—Two daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.

8:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.

4 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 8 P. M. for the West.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

[illegible] A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.

5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.

Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome, or 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 3:20, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M. (Gov. 3 [illegible] foot) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:15, arrive at Rutland 8:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

May 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

Winter Arrangement.—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:10 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 [illegible]; stopping at all way stations. 11 and 6 to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM FEB. 2, 1857, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express Train, 6:10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Mail 11.10 A. M.; Emigrant 5:00 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 6:00 A. M. and 1:00 M. and 4:45 P. M.; For Sing Sing 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 5:00 and 10:45 A. M., and 5:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER, Chief Eng'r. and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN Indiana Railroad is now open between Detroit and Adrian, and trains are run connecting at Adrian with express trains to Chicago and Toledo, and at Detroit with trains on the Great Western, Detroit and Milwaukee, and Michigan Central Railroads. For further information, apply to JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, No. 193 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE.—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, (1,800 tons burden,) will sail for Aspinwall on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from Panama on the Pacific, for San Francisco. 50 lbs. baggage allowed each passenger. 10 cents per lb. on excess. For freight or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN & SONS,
No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship FLORIDA, Isaac Crowell, Commander, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, 7th Feb., from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired, and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $100, $125, $150, &c. No. 385 Broadway.

A warranted, $450, rosewood, carved, 7-octave Piano, for $300. A warranted, $350, rosewood, carp., 7-octave Piano, for $250.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the first premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A NEW 6 1-2 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano-forte, made by G. & H. Barmore, of this City, metallic frame, beautifully ornamented in gold, full, rich tone and delicate touch, has never been used, warranted perfect, will be sold for $175. Apply at No. 132 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers. WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A VERY FINE FIRST-class instrument, rosewood, 7-octave, round corners, carved legs, and in fine order. To be seen at No. [illegible] [illegible] st., Brooklyn.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS. PIANOS [illegible] at their manufactory, Nos. [illegible] [illegible] J. [illegible] PELTON.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—[illegible] [illegible]

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The excellent antiscorbutic and restorative properties of this invaluable preparation render it a safe and certain cure in cases of Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and numerous Ulcerous and Eruptive Diseases. It acts with extraordinary potency upon the fluids of the body, cleansing them from all deleterious matter, and as a preventive, disinfectant and gentle aperient combined it is unequaled.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

Directions for Use.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, OEVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—THIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., five blocks west of Broadway, New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 5 o'clock till 9 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

THIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those contemplating the marriage state.

THIESEMAR No. 2—entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

THIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

THIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Thiesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. Dr. Barrow, in warning the public against spurious preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

Dr. No. 157 Prince-st., (five blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

HEALTH RESTORED IN ALL CASES.—DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public as being the proprietor of his old-established office, and for his practice in one branch of medicine for the last 20 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City; so many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as hereafter. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained and illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. [illegible] Greene-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.

CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD.—OLD DOCTOR WATKINSON challenges the world to produce a medicine that has cured more persons of Consumption, Liver Complaint, &c., &c., than his celebrated Pulmonacia; it never fails if used according to directions, for Bronchial affections of the throat, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, loss of appetite; also for worms, its equal cannot be found. Depot No. 446 Broadway, New-York. Price $1 per bottle. Druggists and country merchants supplied on favorable terms.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 542 Houston-st., near Wooster. (Consultations till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted.) Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorrhoea, and all genito-urinary diseases, radically cured, without painful operations, offensive medicines, or troublesome restrictions. Also, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Piles, Old Ulcers.

IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH CURED IN from one to two hours without pain, on scientific principles, and no pay required till the patient is cured. Dr. JONES is the only man on the globe who can cure stammering, &c. Afflicted, delay not, for he will remain but a short time. Office Rooms, No. 571 Broadway.

CONSULT DR. CURTISS (FROM EUROPE) in all diseases of a private nature, if you want speedy and reliable treatment. Do not commit yourself to the care of the inexperienced and the quack. The strictest privacy and confidence observed. Office No. 38 Howard-st., 2 doors east of Broadway.

SOMETHING NEW.—AN IMPORTANT PREVENTIVE that will prevent much misery and suffering to the married. Information will be sent by inclosing four three-cent stamps to Dr. W. PEABODY, Box No. 2,578 New-York Post-Office.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD STREET,
New-York, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz.:

W. Callender,	Fred'k DePeyster,	T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh,	Jas. Donaldson,	R. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwer,	G. P. Bell,
M. X. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	J. Wells,
Peter Morris,	G. W. Coster,	J. M. Motley,
Henry Morgan,	John Garcia.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	[illegible]	E. A. Townsend,
C. W. Lawrence,	E. E. Eno,	Dee A. Ouhsman,
E. Townsend,	John Watson,	C. J. Smith,
C. H. Swords,	Jos. W. Corlies,	Alfred Willis,
[illegible] Willis,	Samuel Willets,	B. L. H. Ward,
Stuart C. Marsh,	Wm. K. Strong,	Robert M. Bruce,
John Penfold,	S. T. Nicoll,	A. Y. Delvaille,
John Compton,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Henry E. Bowden,
D. Henry Haight,	[illegible] Hunt,	L. Turnure.
Jos. Lawrence,	Thomas [illegible]	
[illegible]	J. H. Ransom,	

JAMES E. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND OVERSHOES.—A full stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's India-Rubber Boots and overshoes of the very best quality, adapted to both city and country wear, just received and for sale by the case, dozen or single pair.

E. HODGMAN,
No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.—We issue sight bills on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland, in sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £. Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.,
New-York, Jan. 28, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY WITH the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1856:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1856, to 31st Dec., 1856	$3,941,386 96
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1856	1,165,[illegible] 95
Total amount of Marine Premiums	5,1[illegible] 91

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums Marked Off from 1st January, 1856, to 31st December, 1856	$3,756,[illegible] 60
Losses pd. dur'g the same period	[illegible]
Return of premiums and expenses	[illegible]

The Company have the following Assets, viz.:

New-York City Bank Stocks, State Stocks and Loans on Stocks and [illegible] bearing interest	$1,[illegible] 50
Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate	230,200 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages, and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	97,719 77
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	2,[illegible] 14
Cash in Bank	[illegible] 62
Total amount of Assets	$4,[illegible] 05

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d day of February next.

The Trustees, after reserving one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of profits, have further resolved that the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1854, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

The Board have also declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1856, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1856, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$6,293,270
Additional profits from 1st of January, 1856, to 1st of January, 1857	330,760
Total profits for 14½ years	$6,[illegible]
The certificates of 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853 and sixty per cent. of 1854, have been redeemed by cash	5,[illegible],370
Net earnings remaining with the Company on the 1st of January, 1857	$1,284,660

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Charles Dennis,
Thomas Tileston,	A. P. Pillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Henry Coit,	L. S. Suarez,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	Mort. Livingston,
Aug. Averill,	Daniel S. Miller,	William Wood,
Lewis Curtis,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. Henry Burgy,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	Joshua J. Henry,	Cornel's Grinnell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Theo. W. Riley,	Henry C. Brewer,
Lowell Holbrook,	David Lane,	Watts Sherman,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	James Bryce,	Edward R. Bell,
P. A. Hargous,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	E. E. Morgan,
Meyer Gans,	Henry K. Bogert,	B. J. Howland,
Edw. H. Gillilan,	A. A. Low,	Benj. Babcock,
Ramsay Crooks,	William E. Dodge,	F. Westray,

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL Benefit Life Insurance Co., JANUARY 1, 1857. Office, No. [illegible] Market-st., Newark. Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance per statement, Jan. 1, 1856			$2,200,005 47
Premiums rec'd during the year		$667,046 87	
Interest received during the year		179,[illegible] 00	
Total receipts for 1856			$846,[illegible] 87
Paid losses unpaid Jan. 1, 1856	30,760 00		
Paid losses by death during the year	$118,542 75	$150,342 75	
Paid canceled policies		23,[illegible] 00	
Paid salaries, taxes, postage, exchange, &c.		33,[illegible] 73	
Paid commissions to agents		30,837 75	
Paid physicians' fees		2,750 50	$248,541 65 / $306,[illegible] 69
Balance			$2,[illegible] 67
Paid dividends during the year			[illegible] 51
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1857			$2,464,513 16
Amount unpaid, not due, and awaiting proofs of death		$8,000 00	

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$ 22,541 57
Newark City 7 per cent. bonds	20,000 00
Albany City (N. Y.) 7 per cent. bonds	40,000 00
Troy City (N. Y.) 7 per cent. bonds	25,000 00
Brooklyn City (N. Y.) 6 per cent. bonds	50,000 00
Annuity Bond of the State of Massachusetts	800 00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount	1,[illegible] 00
Real estate	28,100 00
Premium notes, drawing 6 per cent. interest	862,378 52
Loans on scrip	6,471 63
Premiums, notes and cash in course of transmission	17,721 43
	$2,464,513 16

Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1857	$2,464,513 16
Total amount of dividends paid to date	557,507 57
Total amount of claims by death, paid to date	1,[illegible]

The Directors have declared a dividend of Thirty-five per cent. on premiums paid in 1856, and have ordered the payment of the eighth dividend, declared Jan. 1, 1856, to be paid as the premiums become due in 1857.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

ROBT L. PATTERSON,	EDWARD A. STRONG,
CHAS. S. MACKNET,	JOHN R. WEEKS,
LEWIS C. GROVER,	ANDREW S. SNELLING,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	RANDALL H. GREENE,
HENRY McFARLAN,	JOEL W. CONDIT,
L. H. FROTHINGHAM,	NEHEMIAH PERRY.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, New-York.
JOS. P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SHALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

Geo. C. Smalley, Wm. C. Weed, Alfred W. Bartlett, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1857.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,632,426 74
Average amount of Specie	302,019 60
Average amount of Circulation	88,250 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,995,380 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—T. T. Tileston, President of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. TILESTON, President.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Jan. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$699,124 27
Average amount of Specie	18,352 60
Average amount of Circulation	100,446 00
Average amount of Deposits	365,125 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
D. RANDELL, Notary Public.

Office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st.
New-York, Jan. 21, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. upon the capital stock, payable in cash, on and after the 5th of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., and open on the 6th February. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—(Late the Toledo and Illinois and the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroads.) The Coupons for interest, maturing on the 1st of February next, on the First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on that day at the office of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES, OF THE town of Westchester will sit at Underdonk's Hotel, corner of Grand and Clinton-sts., on Thursday, Feb. 5, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 4 P. M., to receive taxes on Unionport lots. E. H. ROBINSON, Collector.

Office of the Broadway Insurance Company,
New-York, Jan. 30, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable at the office No. 355 Broadway, cor. Howard-st., on and after Monday, the 2d of February next.

JOHN [illegible], Secretary.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE [illegible] E. J. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory [illegible] [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—On the 21st instant, the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the balance of the one million of dollars of Bonds to be issued to this Company by the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, remaining unsold on the 16th February, be offered to the Stockholders of the Company at par, giving to each subscriber a bonus of twenty-five per cent. in the guaranteed eight per cent. stock of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, on the amount of Bonds allotted to him, each Stockholder being at liberty to subscribe for such amount as he may choose, without reference to the amount of stock held by him, but should such subscriptions amount, in the aggregate, to more than the amount of Bonds then remaining unsold, the same shall be apportioned rateably among the subscribers, as he shall hold.

" 20 per cent. on the 20th February next.
20 per cent. on the 10th March next.
20 per cent. on the 1st April next.
20 per cent. on the [illegible] April next.
20 per cent. on the 10th May next.

"Any subscriber may be entitled to receive his Bonds as paid for, and shall be entitled to a certificate of Stock on payment in full of his subscription, and such subscription shall be allowed the privilege of paying his subscription in full at any time prior to the above dates, and be entitled to a corresponding rebate of interest, the option to subscribe for said Bonds to close on the 16th of February next."

The Bonds offered to the Stockholders in accordance with the above resolution are First Mortgage Bonds of one million of dollars, in Bonds of $1,000 each, of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, on the first days of February and August in each year, and having twenty years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company. The Stock offered as a bonus is an eight per cent. Stock, also guaranteed by this Company.

Stockholders only, as will be seen by the resolution, are allowed to subscribe on the terms named in the resolution, and the right to subscribe will expire on the 16th day of February next. If you desire to avail yourself of the privilege, you will please subscribe for the number of Bonds you wish to take, on the inclosed subscription paper, and return the same to this office without delay.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1857.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—In pursuance of its Charter, passed June 20, 1851:

On deposit Jan. 1, 1856	$[illegible]
Received Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1856, 4,[illegible] deposits	[illegible] 67
	$[illegible]
Paid during the same period, 3,[illegible] drafts	[illegible] 91
	$[illegible]
Interest credited to depositors	[illegible]
On deposit, principal and interest	$[illegible]

The amount of unclaimed deposits on which at least the sum of ten dollars is due, and which have been deposited by persons who have not within the two years next preceding Jan. 1, 1857, made a deposit or received a dividend or payment, $[illegible] 57, included in the above.

INVESTMENT OF THE FUNDS.

Bonds and Mortgages on improved property in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, valued at double the amount loaned thereon	$375,[illegible] 00
Bonds of the city of Troy	50,000 00
Bonds of the city of Utica	25,000 00
Bonds of the city of Rochester	12,000 00
Cash in vault	24,[illegible] 00
Cash in Broadway Bank	55,780 11
Available fund, loans on stocks on call	154,907 86
Accrued interest	[illegible] — $738,[illegible]
Surplus	$15,[illegible] 00

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

PROPOSALS FOR $82,000 BONDS OF THE CITY OF BUFFALO.—Having 20 years to run. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. Above Bonds having been duly ordered by the Common Council of the City of Buffalo to be appropriated for the building of market-houses, will be ready for delivery on the 20th day of February, and sealed proposals are invited for the whole or any portion of the same, to be handed in to MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., on or before 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, the 12th day of February. The Bonds will be awarded to the highest bidder.

TAXES.—THE COLLECTORS OF TOWN AND School Taxes of lots in the villages of Melrose, Morrisania, Highbridgeville, and all other villages in the town of Westfarms, Morrisania, will be at the office of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, under the Bowery Bank, on Tuesday, the 3d, and Friday, the 6th of February, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., to receive said taxes.

DANIEL DESMOND,
WILLIAM COOPER, Collectors.
EDWARD W. LYON,

$20,000 BONDS AND MORTGAGES and Commercial paper negotiated, at [illegible] rates, real estate bought, sold and rented by JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 12 Cedar-st., N. Y.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—ADvances made upon vessels at sea, or in port, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stock.

JOHN E. MURRAY, No. 43 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Travelling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

Office of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, Cleveland, Jan. 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. FROM the net earnings of this Company to the 30th of November, 1856, has this day been declared, to be paid to the Stockholders of the Main Line, standing on the books of the Company on the 15th of January inst., payment to be made in the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of January, 1876, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent. on the 1st of January and July of each year, in the City of New-York. The Bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th of February. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INsurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent. payable at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d of February.

January 18, 1857. WM. H. SIBLEY, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO. continues to issue policies on goods, wares, merchandise, stores, dwellings, &c., on liberal terms.

Offices corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., and No. 61 Wall-st.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Co. have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 10th day of February, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on all stock registered at said office; and on the 20 day of February, at the office of the Company, in Indianapolis, on all other stock. By order.

W. O. ROCKWOOD, Treasurer.

Indianapolis, Jan. 16, 1857.

Office of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad,
No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, Feb. 2, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due the 10th instant on the following named securities, issued and guaranteed by this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, viz.:

Bonds of the City of Racine.
Bonds of the Town of Racine.
Bonds of the Town of Elkhorn.
Bonds of the Town of Delavan.
Also, the Farm Mortgage Bonds of the Company.

HENRY S. DURAND, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY, will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 2d day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends uncalled for thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Office of the Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.,
New-York, Jan. 24, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of FEBRUARY next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. till 2d February. By order.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company,
New-York, Jan. 21, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 1857, at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 10th February.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

Ocean Bank, New-York, Jan. 21, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 5½ per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their Banking-House on and after Feb. 10 next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 5, 1857. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES E. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK—NEW-YORK, FEB. 2, 1857.—A dividend of three and one-half per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that day.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.—The Coupons of Loan Certificates due Feb. 1, 1857, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., No. [illegible] Wall-st. SAM'L HAMILTON, Treasurer.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS.—[illegible] remedy for chapped hands, salt rheum, &c. [illegible] at all rubber stores, and at No. [illegible] John-st., up stairs.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] [illegible] CHARLES JUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, March 8, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued by [illegible] Individual Banker (Farmers' Bank of [illegible] County), must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. [illegible]

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Department.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 9, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by [illegible], individual banker, (Dutchess County [illegible]) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

jy11, [illegible] JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice, that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Cook and State of Illinois, in chancery, rendered, made in a certain cause wherein DAVID GIBSON is complainant and EDWARD ELDRIDGE and others are defendants, all persons having claims against HENRY KING, formerly of the City of New-York, and now deceased, contracted on or any given by said HENRY KING incurred upon or prior to the 6th day of January, A. D. 1856, are required to present and establish the said claims and prove up the same before me, L. C. P. FREER, Master in Chancery in and for said County of Cook, at my office in the city of Chicago in said County, on or before the 9th day of April, A. D. 1857.

L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery, Cook County, Ill.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNING C. TUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of TUCKER, COOPER & CO., No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 20, 1857.

RICHARD SANDS TUCKER,
AQUILA G. STOUT, Executors.
SIDNEY MASON,

ja14 lawd6m W

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MORAN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the late residence of deceased, corner of Atlantic and Court streets, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of May next.—Dated Nov. [illegible]

CATHARINE MORAN,
LANDON LENNON, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY H. MEAD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at [illegible] day of May next.—Dated Brooklyn, Nov. [illegible]

SARAH MEAD, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] Legrand Sands, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1856.

WALTERS [illegible], Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. SNIFFEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of SWIFT & SEAMAN, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. [illegible]

EPENETUS SNIFFEN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dr. JOHN H. WHITTAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, Oct. [illegible]

FREDERICK W. [illegible], Executor.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that THOMAS CHANDLER, of the City of Newark, hath this day assigned to the subscriber all his estate for the benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within three months.

DAVID SMITH.

Dated Newark, N. J., Jan. [illegible], 1857.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The owners of the line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from fire will not leave the Bremen wharf, [illegible] degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. [illegible]	Wednesday, Jan. [illegible]
Saturday, Jan. [illegible]	Wednesday, Jan. [illegible]
Saturday, Jan. [illegible]	Wednesday, Feb. [illegible]
Saturday, Feb. [illegible]	Wednesday, [illegible]
Saturday, March [illegible]	Wednesday, [illegible]
Saturday, April [illegible]	Wednesday, [illegible]
Saturday, [illegible]	Wednesday, [illegible]
Saturday, May [illegible]	Wednesday, [illegible]
Saturday, [illegible]	Wednesday, [illegible]
Saturday, June [illegible]	Wednesday, [illegible]
Saturday, July [illegible]	Wednesday, [illegible]
Saturday, July [illegible]	Wednesday, July [illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard, and red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'sday, Feb. 18.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 11.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, Wm. Cumming, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,[illegible] tons, John Duncan, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as follows:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, 7th February, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW, Saturday, [illegible], at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURG, Saturday, 7th March, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, [illegible] Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage: First cabin, $[illegible]; second cabin, $75. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision, or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Specie not subject to freight. Letters should be sent on board the steamer, or to the agents. For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. [illegible] Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. Judkins, Commander, will sail from this port with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, 4th inst. A steamer will leave the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the passengers at 11½ o'clock A. M., and 1 o'clock P. M.

The AFRICA will sail on the 18th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PURE JUICE PORT WINE—FOR MEDICAL [illegible] [illegible] in a state of convalescence [illegible] only at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Walker-st.

[illegible] BROOK, Agent.

The Coroner's Inquest—Hannah Hogg's Examination.

Testimony of the Boy Burdell, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Hildreth, Mr. Brooks, Dr. and Mrs. Mali, and Hon. Daniel Ullman.

INCREASED EXCITEMENT.

Chemical and Microscopical Investigation of the Blood.

SKETCHES OF PARTIES IMPLICATED.

[illegible]

Q.—Was Mr. Burdell married? A.—Yes, Sir; he married Miss Mary Stevens, of Stamford, Conn. Q.—How long had you known the family? A.—About three years. Q.—Did you know Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Yes, Sir. Q.—How long had you known her? A.—About two years. Q.—Do you know anything peculiar in the appearance of the body? A.—Nothing, only the throat was cut. Q.—Was the throat cut from ear to ear? A.—Yes, Sir. Q.—Was the head cut off? A.—No, Sir. Q.—Was the throat cut deep? A.—Very deep. Q.—Was the windpipe cut? A.—Yes, Sir. Q.—Was the gullet cut? A.—Yes, Sir. Q.—Was the knife sharp? A.—Very sharp. Q.—Was the cut made with a single stroke? A.—No, Sir. Q.—How was the carotid artery? A.—Cut in two. Q.—Was the left side of the neck cut? A.—Yes, Sir. Q.—Was the cut made by a single stroke? A.—No, Sir. Q.—Was the knife drawn across the throat? A.—Yes, Sir. Q.—Was the knife drawn across the throat from the left side of the neck? A.—Yes, Sir. Q.—Was the cut made by a single stroke? A.—No

[illegible] versation with me; I remained talking with them [illegible] till half-past twelve o'clock, and said that I must [illegible] door with my [illegible] the stairs to my [illegible]

Q.—Had that ever occurred before? A.—Well, [illegible]

[illegible] was unusually dark [illegible] previously, and I thought to [illegible] went up stairs and looked [illegible] my room, as was always my custom; and [illegible] out my watch to lay it by for the night, I [illegible] it was half-past twelve; I retired; I lay [illegible] a short time, and did not awake [illegible] very well I endeavored to sleep a little [illegible] at about half-past eight o'clock—for I looked at my watch immediately afterward—I heard a great outcry; it alarmed me; I put on what clothes I could and came out of my room; heard the words "Dr. Burdell—dead!" I came down to the door of the second-story back room, and a young man whom I do not know was standing there with a key in his hand; I asked him what all this meant? he said, "Dr. Burdell is dead;" I asked him what had be done about it; had he sent for the Coroner; had he sent to the station-house? he answered that he had sent to the station-house; I asked him to open the door and let me see in and said, perhaps he is not dead yet; he opened the door.

Q.—Did he say nothing before he opened the door at all? A.—He opened the door, Sir, at once; [illegible] and I saw at a glance there could be no doubt of his (the Doctor's) having been dead for some time; my impression was that he had committed suicide; the officers came, and one of them turned him over on his back; we saw no weapon, nor did I see any wounds; the blood ran out of his nose as they turned him over; a gentleman was there whom I have since understood was his partner; at this time he had come in; he said the Doctor had been much troubled with frequent large bleedings at the nose, that he was very much afraid of dying of apoplexy; that some of his relatives had died of apoplexy, that he was the very last man to commit suicide, for he was very much afraid of dying; we then looked round the room, and the suggestion was made that the Doctor had been attacked with apoplexy, and that in endeavoring to get to the door to make an alarm had fallen, scattering the blood about; I asked the officers what time they supposed the Coroner would come; they said they could not tell, he might be otherwise engaged; I then said that I had an engagement at my office, it was getting late, and I must leave, and I did leave.

Q.—Is that all, Sir? A.—That is all, Sir. I have to [illegible].

By Jurors—Q.—Was it on a Sunday night that the Doctor complained of the door being bolted? A.—I cannot fix the date; I have endeavored to do so but my memory does not serve me; I was awake in the middle of the night or later; I don't know what time it was.

Coroner—He says it was about a fortnight ago.

Witness—It was within a fortnight.

Coroner—At about what time was it that you left the house on Saturday morning? A.—It must have been towards ten o'clock.

Q.—Who is the young man who was at the door when you first came down? A.—I do not know who he was.

Q.—Did you not see him before in the house? A.—It seems to me that I had seen him, but not in this house. My impression is that he lived near here.

Q.—Was it Snodgrass who was at the door when you came down? A.—No, Sir.

Coroner—Very good; that is an important feature.

Witness—Mr. Snodgrass came into the room afterwards, while the officers were there; it was not the boy who attended the Doctor who was there when I went down; my impression is that he was a clerk or student connected with some dentist near at hand.

Q.—Was it a man or boy? A.—He was a man, a very young man, though.

Q.—Did you notice anything in his expressions—was he excited? A.—Oh, no; he acted very much as one would do under the same circumstances.

Q.—Nobody had touched the body previous to your coming down? A.—I cannot say as to that.

Q.—In what way was the body placed when you came down? A.—The body was lying on its face, with the hands partially extended, and it was that which gave me the impression afterwards of apoplexy, as if he had been trying to save himself from the fall.

By Jurors—Q.—Did you remain here on Saturday night? A.—I returned from the St. Nicholas after dinner, somewhere about half past seven or eight o'clock; I had seen in the newspapers of the afternoon that Dr. Burdell had died of apoplexy, and that confirmed me in my impressions and relieved me very much from the feelings I had had on the subject; I did not come, therefore, that evening as early as I otherwise should have.

Coroner—About what hour was it when you left after seeing the body, and having the conversation you speak of about all that occurred? how long were you in the room? a quarter of an hour? A.—It is very difficult to state that precisely.

Coroner—As near as you can, Mr. Ulmann, you know.

Witness—I fixed the time in this way; I had arranged to be in my own office at eleven o'clock, and felt that it was nearly ten if not quite ten; I had to go to the St. Nicholas to obtain my breakfast and get down to the office within an hour therefrom, and I was very quick, therefore, in getting it.

Q.—To the best of your knowledge how long was it from the time you went into the room and saw the body till you left the house? A.—Well, from—

Coroner—As near, you know, as you can.

Witness—Well, I looked round the room a great deal; I looked for spots of blood on the floor; I looked for the connecting passage with the front room; I went out several times and surveyed the walls of the hall, descending the stairs, and I talked with the persons there as to the habits of Dr. Burdell.

Q.—Who was in the hall to whom you talked? A.—A man in the hall in this room; there were officers there and a gentleman whose name, I think, is Dr. Smith.

Q.—Were any of the domestics of the house there? A.—I don't think any of them were there at that time.

Q.—Not at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—*The matter I want to arrive at now, Mr. Ulmann*, if you please, is how long that time was during which you were there? A.—Well, Sir, it must have been from half an hour to three-quarters, as far as I can fix it; it was sometime before I got down stairs after I heard the first outcry.

Q.—The time you first heard the noise, you know, was about half-past eight o'clock? A.—Yes.

Q.—That then would make it an hour and a half up to ten? A.—Yes, if it was fully ten; I was occupied, however, in dressing.

Q.—Well, in all from the time you first awoke till the time you left the house was an hour and a half? A.—Well, it would hardly be that length of time; in all it was a full hour.

Q.—In all that time did you see any of the domestics of the house come down and express their anxiety, their regret, or anything of that kind? A.—I saw this boy who attended to the doctor's office early in the matter; I heard a great screeching, and noise and talking up stairs, which I did not feel authorized to interfere with in any way.

Coroner—That was right.

Witness—It is a place I never was in, and did not intend to be.

Coroner—All I want to know is whether, during the time heard all this weeping and wailing, and gnashing of teeth, there was any evidence of deep sympathy exhibited to you, in persons coming down to see the body that was murdered? A.—Well, Sir, I saw nobody at all in the room that belonged to the house, excepting this young boy who attended to the fires, and Mr. Snodgrass; I do not mean by the young man I met at the door when I came down, the boy who attended the fires; I have omitted to say that several minutes after I heard this outcry, some person dashed themselves against my door and cried out, "Dr. Burdell *is dead!* Oh, Mr. Ullmann, Dr. Burdell is dead!" it was the voice of Mrs. Cunningham; this was from the front room; there is a passage between the front and rear rooms, and a series of closets and doors, and it was against the door in that passage that this person dashed herself.

Coroner—At what particular portion of the time between half-past eight and ten o'clock did you hear that expression? A.—*That was some minutes after I* heard the first outcry.

Q.—Was it nine o'clock? A.—No; it was not so late as that; it don't seem to me that it was.

Q.—Well, it was quarter to nine o'clock? A.—I cannot fix it.

Q.—Well, it was between eight and nine o'clock? A.—It was between half-past eight and nine o'clock.

A Juror—It was before nine o'clock? A.—It must have been, I think, before nine o'clock; let me state that proceeding, perhaps, a little more distinctly, just as it occurred; I was aroused by this tremendous outcry, and I listened to get some idea of what it meant; I then got up, and immediately began to dress myself, and I was doing so, I heard shrieking and all such noises as women make, in the front part of the house, and it was *during that time that this dash* came against my door.

Coroner—*That was when you were down stairs, you said?*

Witness—No, Sir.

Coroner—I thought it was.

Juror—I understand that you were in your bedroom when you heard this voice?

Witness—Yes, Sir; the words were exactly, "Mr. Ulmann, Dr. Burdell—dead!" it was a perfect shriek; that was Mrs. Cunningham; it was her voice beyond all question.

Q.—*Well, Sir, you looked at your watch when?* A.—I looked at it when I first heard this outcry; I was only partially dressed; there was a great running up and down stairs, and this shrieking going on, and all the usual attendants of a matter of that kind.

Juror—The probability is then that it was about 15 minutes from the time you looked at your watch? A.—It may have been possibly 15 minutes.

Coroner—Where can you positively say that the first outcry proceeded from? A.—The first I heard was some one running violently up and down stairs and shouting out; they ran past my door; the voice was a woman's.

Q.—From the time you went down stairs after all this till the time you went to your hotel none of the domestics came into the room? You saw the policeman, the student, the young boy who made the fire, and Mr. Snodgrass. Did you see either Mr. Eckel, the Misses Cunningham or Mrs. Cunningham till you left? A.—Well, it would be difficult to declare positively on a point of that kind, my impression is that they did not.

Coroner—Well, that is enough.

Witness—But I was busy in attending to this matter of the murder; it occupied my mind; it agitated [illegible]

Coroner—Well, that is your impression; it is the [illegible].

A Juror—Well, if such a thing had occurred you would probably have noticed it?

Coroner—There is no doubt from the placidity of his countenance that he would be engaged in a female sympathetic action of any kind. [Laughter.]

Witness—Thank you, Mr. Coroner.

By Jurors—Q.—You say you came home on Friday night at half-past twelve; did you observe any light in any of the front rooms as you came in? A.—I saw no light in the house until I lit the gas in my own room.

Q.—You retired to bed probably shortly after this? A.—Just before I retired to bed I had taken out my watch to lay it away, and I noticed then that it was half-past twelve o'clock.

Q.—Did you hear any one move in the house after you had retired to bed? A.—I heard no sound of any kind whatever that attracted my attention, and let me remark that I sleep very lightly; a single tap on my door will generally awaken me.

Q.—When you were awake in the morning and heard people pass up and down, did you hear any one leaving the house? A.—I heard persons going up and down the stairs as usual in the morning, and I should not be able to say what they were doing; I frequently heard persons go up and down the stairs that morning.

Q.—Do you recollect the time this happened? A.—I cannot; I heard a banjo playing that morning.

Coroner—In what room did you hear the banjo? A.—I cannot tell where it was.

Coroner—It certainly was not in the chamber of death? A.—Oh, no Sir.

Q.—Was it on the same floor with you? A.—No, Sir, I don't think it was.

Coroner—Might it not have been the sweet intonations of some organ out in Bond-street? [Laughter.] A.—No, Sir; it was the sound of a banjo which I have heard before in the house.

Q.—That was before you left the room? A.—That was some considerable time before I heard this outcry. I was not asleep when I was aroused; I was only endeavoring to sleep unsuccessfully.

Q.—Where did you hear that banjo before? A.—I have heard it as I passed the doors of these two parlors in the evening; I have heard it when I thought it was overhead in the up story of the house.

Q.—During your time in this house, if you have noticed, have you heard of any intimacy existing between Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Eckel? A.—I never saw any intimacy; I never heard of any; I did not know Mr. Eckel's name; I noticed him on the evening of that party, when I got the impression that his name was Nicholls.

A Juror—You were told so? A.—I got that impression, but I don't know how; I suppose I was told; but who told me I don't know; I got the impression then that he was the person who occupied one of the front rooms of the house.

Q.—Did you see any familiarity in the ball-room? A.—Not the slightest in the world, Sir.

Coroner—The only question I will ask you is simply this, did the body appear to be cold at the time you went into the room, as if dead for some time, or did it appear as if death was but recent? A.—I have seen many dead bodies—bodies killed by shots and daggers; and it struck me at once that the body was very stiff, and must have been dead for some time, both on that account, and because the blood around and about him seemed to be very largely dried up.

Q.—Then you thought he was dead for some hours, at all events? A.—I thought so, Sir.

A Juror—At the time you entered the room was the gas lighted in either of Mr. Burdell's rooms? A.—One burner was lighted over his desk.

Q.—That was the desk in front of the looking-glass? A.—At the rear wall of the house; the subject was remarked upon, because we also looked at his bed, and saw that it had the appearance of not having been used that night.

Coroner—Was there a chair in front of the pier glass at the desk, or that part of it in which he kept his tools? A.—I have been endeavoring to recollect whether there was a chair there; there was a chair either near the grate or before the desk; my impression is that it was near the grate.

Coroner—I found it opposite the desk, and that is the reason why I asked you about it.

Witness—It might have been removed.

Coroner—Yes, Sir, and that was very improper.

Witness—I so stated at the time.

A Juror—Did you examine any of the closets or any of the washbasins to see if there was any blood in them? A.—I did not examine the closet near where the deceased was lying; I know that I did not, because as I was going down Broadway I remarked to myself that it was very singular I did not open that closet.

Q.—Do you recollect a newspaper lying on the desk besmeared with blood? A.—There was a newspaper, the *Herald*.

Coroner—Yes, that's it.

Witness—It was lying on the table; there were two daubs of blood on the lower edge of it.

Q.—Did you observe whether his boots were on or off? A.—I think his boots were on; I am not sure though.

Q.—Was the burner in full blast? A.—I think not; it is difficult to tell the extent of the burning in the day time, but my impression is that it was not in full blast.

Q.—Well, it was burning in such a way that a man could read a newspaper at night by it? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—It was put out in the way a man would do if he wished to leave it partially lighted on going to bed? A.—The burner was burning freely at any rate, if it was not in full blast.

Juror—Do you recollect the manner in which the windows were left, whether open or shaded? A.—I think that they were partially open at any rate.

Q.—So that a person could see into it from the rear? A.—I think so, for the idea came into my mind whether any person could see from the rear.

Q.—Did you hear any observation or suggestion made previous to the time of your leaving that morning that he was murdered or assassinated? A.—We all discussed it; I discussed it, and I was endeavoring to satisfy myself, not anybody else; I was endeavoring to look at everything as critically as possible for the purpose of satisfying myself, and that question came up; we all conversed in a low voice, for persons are apt to be pretty grave about such transactions; *I was endeavoring to reconcile what I saw with several theories* that came up in my mind; every lawyer is conversant with that state of mind.

Q.—Nobody said, previous to your going away, as far as you can remember, that Mr. Burdell was murdered? A.—No, Sir; I say we all discussed it.

Coroner—I know you discussed it, and you say your opinion was that it was apoplexy?

Witness—We all discussed it, and the bias of my mind at the time was that it was apoplexy.

Q.—But in that discussion did any domestic of the house or anybody else offer an opinion that he was murdered? A.—I think it was mentioned several times by different persons in the room; this gentleman, Dr. Smith, was there; there was still another gentleman there, and there were two officers; Mr. Snodgrass came in and out, and I cannot say that other persons did not come in there, because I was paying more attention to this than to who were there.

A Juror—You remained here all Saturday night, did you not? A.—I came in on Saturday night, from half-past seven till eight o'clock, and remained till between half-past nine and ten o'clock next morning.

Q.—Did you observe, after the examination of the two rooms, the stains of blood on the walls down along as you went? A.—I looked at these.

Q.—All I want to know is, did you see them at that time? A.—I saw them at that time; I remarked the stains, and suggested whether these were not made by the officer who turned over the body; some one said that the officer thought that the marks on the hall door were made by him.

Coroner—I have examined the officer, Sir, and he says he put no hand on anything till he went to the hall door, and that if any blood-stain was on the handle of the door it was by his action, but that he did not put his hand on anything else.

Witness—The marks on the walls of the hall seemed to me as if they had been made by the lappel of a person's coat; they looked so, and I suggested it at the time.

Coroner—Yes, it has gone up nearly as far as the attic, and down nearly to the basement.

Witness—That I have never seen.

A Juror—Did you come in on Saturday morning? A.—I did.

Q.—What occurred then? A.—I came in the door and found some officers in the entry; I saw the younger Miss Cunningham and Snodgrass standing at the door of this back parlor; the young lady seemed very much agitated indeed, and wished to know whether her mother could not have counsel; I told her I supposed she could have counsel—it was part of the laws of this country that every one should be entitled to counsel; I asked if the Coroner's Inquest had not been concluded? she answered, "No;" says I, "If it is apoplexy, I should suppose they could settle it quickly;" Snodgrass spoke at once, and said, "Why, Mr. Ullman, it is a horrible and a foul murder, he has fifteen wounds in him."

Coroner—Snodgrass said that? A.—He said that to me; I asked him who made the examination; he said he believed it was Dr. Francis.

A Juror—Do I understand you to say that you saw an officer turn him over? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When he turned him over could you not discover any wound in the back of his neck or on the side of his head? A.—I could discover nothing of the kind, Sir, for it was covered with his cravat and his clothes; and he was not in a position that I could see the wound in his neck.

Q.—Did you have no impression that there was a wound on him of that kind? A.—I did not; I saw the blood running out of the nose; I did not venture to give the body a close examination, or to touch any part of it, because I have long since settled in my mind that we are bound, in such cases, to await the arrival of the Coroner.

Coroner—Mr. Ullman, you began by making your statement in your own way, and it was very straightforward. Now, we will conclude your own excellent conversation in the way you began it, by finishing up with the conversation you had with Miss Helen and Miss Augusta.

Witness—I had this conversation with the younger one; I don't know what her name is.

Coroner—It is Helen.

Witness—Helen. I then went up to my room, and after a while Mr. Snodgrass came and asked me if I would go into Mr. Eckel's room, and that is the first time that I appreciated the idea that his name was Eckel; I immediately went to the room, and Mr. Eckel was there; he said to me, "this is a horrible affair, Mr. Ullman;" I said, "Indeed, it is, Sir;" I then said, "Mr. Eckel, how long have you known this family?" He said, "since sometime in October last; I came here just before you did;" young Snodgrass came in; very shortly after that the officer came and asked Mr. Eckel what his first names were? He answered, "John J.;" he turned to me, and says he, "what does that mean?" Says I, "have you testified?" "Yes," says he, "and I gave my name when I gave my testimony;" the officer then came back and he looked at him (Eckel) and said "you will come with me, Sir," or something of that kind; he then turned and looked at me, and said "who is this?" I turned to him and said "Ullman is my name;" "Ah," said he; Eckel proceeded to put on his boots and said "what does it mean?" says I, "I don't know; it is usual to arrest all persons that are closely connected with a matter of this kind, but it won't amount to anything," and as I said before, I thought he acted with great coolness; he seemed to be quite self-possessed; shortly after the elder Miss Cunningham came and stood at the door, young Snodgrass standing there; I had previously been told by some one that Mrs. Cunningham was married to Dr. Burdell; I had heard that from some one of the officers; I had conversations with the officers; that night only was the first time I ever had such an intimation; I never even suspected it; I had seen so little of the family that there was nothing for me to have any suspicion upon; I asked her (Augusta) if she knew of the marriage of her mother to Dr. Burdell? "Oh, yes," says she, "I was present; I was a witness"; "Indeed," said I; she made a great many expressions and lamented a great deal that this thing should have occurred; she deplored the disgrace that would fall from it on all the family; in all of which I could only agree with her; I saw Mrs. Cunningham once or twice during that evening; I sat up in the front parlor till half-past one o'clock, talking to the officers; after the undertaker had come in and gone up stairs, she sent some one in asking to see me; I went out into the entry and she asked me if she would not be permitted to direct the manner in which Dr. Burdell should be dressed; that she did not wish him to have a shroud on him, but to be dressed in his usual clothes; she seemed to be greatly agitated and excited; she said that he was her's alive or dead, and she hoped that I would speak to the undertaker; I told her that I had no right to go into the room at all; that it was prohibited, but that I would speak to the officers; I did speak to one of them whom I knew especially, and he went and saw her; that was the last I saw of her until next morning, when I met her in the upper hall; she seemed *to be in very great distress; I told her that it was* a very terrible thing, and that I hoped it would have a favorable issue for her and all her family; she asked me whether I would return; I answered that I did not know whether I would or not; says she "they won't let you out of the house;" says I, "I believe I can get out, I am going down to the St. Nicholas;" I did go there and have since been waiting to have a message from you, Mr. Coroner; I told the officers when I went out that I could be found at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and at No. 35 Wall-street.

A Juror—Mr. Burdell did not make any mention of any of the members of the family at the time that conversation occurred between you and him at the corner of Bond-street? A.—No, Sir, not a word.

Q.—Did you see him that night at the party? A.—I did not; I was there not over half an hour.

Mr. Tilden—You have mentioned that the other young lady in her conversation with you, spoke of the disgrace that would happen to them. Will you state more fully her particular expression at the time? A.—It would be very difficult to give her expression in regard to a thing of that kind; we had been talking a good deal about it during the day; I intended by what I said here to convey the idea that she expressed to me in very strong terms the deep feeling which she had about the whole matter—that whatever was the issue it would—she used the word, I think—"stick" to them during their whole lives; I believe she used the word "disgrace," also, in the course of that conversation; we talked for three or four minutes about it.

Mr. Tilden—Did she use any expression of "wounded affection?" A.—No, Sir; never—no, nothing of the kind.

A Juror—On the night of Saturday did you notice any unusual noise or conversation while in your room? A.—I went to my room from this front parlor at half-past one; after that I heard nothing.

Mr. Tilden—What was Mrs. Cunningham's manner when she spoke of the affair? A.—That of a person exceedingly distressed; I eyed her closely, for I desired to inform my own mind as to the conduct of all those parties.

Q.—Was it that of a person conscious that any suspicion attached to herself? A.—Well, that is discriminating very closely; I could hardly say that it was; I may say in brief, that the conduct of all those persons impressed me with an idea that they could scarcely have anything to do with this; and I have been pondering on it ever since.

Coroner—Mr. Ullman, that will do; will you please sign this now? (the deposition.)

Mr. Ullman—I have made it a practice since I was a master in chancery to read everything I sign.

Coroner—Very well, Sir; I have not time; you can read it if you like.

Mr. Ullman—Yes, Sir; I believe neither of us have read it.

Coroner—That is so, Sir; I have only taken an epitome of your evidence; the reporters there have taken it far more fully; there Sir—(handing the witness the deposition)—read it over; there are numbers of matters that you have said that I did not think it worth while to take down; it is a difficult thing, you know.

Witness—(After looking at the paper for a moment,) I believe I will sign it.

Coroner—Yes, Sir, you may depend upon it, as much as if it was *verbatim et literatim*. [Laughter.] If you are hung, Mr. Ulman, I will be the executioner. [Laughter.]

Witness—Yes, Sir; and I am sure you would discharge the duty with all gentleness and propriety.

Coroner—No doubt of it, Sir.

Witness—Do you want anything more with me, Mr. Coroner?

Coroner—I believe not, Sir.

Witness—I am very busy, Sir, but you know I am at your call when you wish for me.

Coroner—Yes, Sir; you have done the State some service, and the State knows it, Mr. Ulman. [Laughter.]

The witness withdrew.

Subsequently Mr. Ulman came forward and said he desired to make a correction. He found, he said, *upon looking at Dr. Smith*, that he had confounded him with Dr. Roberts, when he said he had made the suggestion that Dr. Burdell died of apoplexy.

Coroner—That is what I understood, Sir, and what I put down, I believe.

Witness—It was Dr. Smith who spoke of him (Dr. Burdell) as being the last man who would ever commit suicide, and as being very much afraid of dying.

EVIDENCE OF CHARLES C. BROOKS.

Charles C. Brooks sworn. Examined by Judge Russell:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—I have lived at No. 38 Bond-street for upwards of two years, off and on.

Q.—Where were you on Friday night last? A.—At No. 38 Bond-street.

Q.—What part of the house did you sleep in? A.—The front room, third story, at the end of the hall.

Q.—During the evening of Friday last, did you at any time hear a cry? A.—I did and I was alarmed.

Q.—What was the cry? A.—"Murder!" [The witness seemed much affected.]

Q.—At what hour did you hear that cry? A.—Half-past ten o'clock, or a quarter to eleven.

Q.—Where did the sound proceed from? A.—It appeared to be in this direction, or perhaps up the street.

Q.—Was the cry more than once? A.—It was only once; it sounded as if there was a struggle; the first syllable was distinct, but the last, "d-e-r," was guttural, *such as you hear from Forrest sometimes*, in the theatre, and I immediately thought of garroters.

Q.—You are nearly opposite? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was your window closed? A.—Yes; I stood near the window; I was just in the act of going to bed.

Q.—When you heard the cry did you proceed to the window? A.—I instantly sprang on a chest which stood in the recess of the window.

Q.—Did you throw up the window? A.—No, Sir; I instantly sprung on this chest; I say "sprung" because I was so quick; my first impression was that the sound proceeded from up the street; I looked *over the top shutters and through the Venetian blinds* first in this direction; right away after the word "Murder!" I thought I heard a noise as of some one moving on a floor; I cannot testify positively as to that, though it struck me; I looked up the street on the opposite side, if I could see "garroters;" I saw nothing and heard nothing further; then I looked towards the houses, as I thought the shuffling I heard was possibly in a house; hearing no alarm, I went to bed; all this did not occupy more than ten seconds.

Q.—Did you see any lights passing, or anything unusual in this house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you take notice of the small room, front, up stairs? A.—No, Sir; I was not very specially attracted towards this house, but along the walk.

Q.—The shriek was loud enough for you to hear with your window closed? A.—Yes, Sir; I got into bed; I listened for a few minutes longer, expecting to hear windows open; but I heard no further alarm; I then concluded it was some rowdy that hallooed "Murder," and that he ought to go to the Station-house; I had no further fears, and went to sleep.

Q.—*Were you aware of any difficulty in this house?* A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What business are you? A.—I am a retired merchant, living on my means.

Q.—You had no doubt of its being a man's voice? A.—Oh! I had no doubt of that.

The City Judge being about to retire—

The Coroner—I am much obliged to you, Sir, for attending, and I wish you safe from the regions above. I do not mean that your Honor is going to the regions below; for we value you too much just now for your quickness in your official capacity. [Laughter by the Coroner.]

EVIDENCE OF MRS. MAINE.

Mrs. Susan Maine was then sworn and examined by the Coroner.

A reporter asked the lady to spell her name, which she did.

The Coroner—This is a main chance for making a conquest, any way. [Laughter.]

The witness testified that she lives in No. 32 Bond-street; met Dr. Burdell several times at her husband's office, but was not personally intimate with him; was introduced to Miss Augusta Cunningham about twelve months ago at a sleighing party; had seen her twice; never had any knowledge of Dr. Burdell's or Mrs. Cunningham's affairs.

Q.—Were you at home at ten or 11 o'clock on Friday night? A.—I was not.

Q.—What time did you return home that night? A.—A little after one, I should think.

Q.—On coming in the neighborhood of this house did you hear any noise? A.—I heard no noise.

Q.—Was there anything at all that attracted your attention in going to your chamber? A.—Yes, an unusual smell.

Q.—As if from what? A.—Like the burning of leather or woolen cloth.

Q.—Was there anybody with you? A.—My husband.

Q.—Did he observe it? A.—He spoke of it at the time.

Q.—Did either you or your husband imagine where it was? A.—We did not; we made inquiries, and found there was nothing burning in our own house, and could not ascertain where the smell came from.

Q.—Did you hear any noise after you went in? A.—I did not.

Q.—Do you know any of the relations of the family? A.—I do not; I do not know Mr. Eckel; I met Mr. Burdell in my own house.

To a Juror—There were other persons came in after eleven who did not observe the smell.

Q.—What were the habits of Dr. Burdell? Was he a quiet, temperate man? A.—I never knew him intimately, but from having seen him in my husband's office, I thought him a quiet, gentlemanly man.

MR. MAIN'S TESTIMONY.

Stephen R. Main sworn—Examined by the Coroner.

Q.—You have heard your wife's testimony? A.—But a very little of it.

[Testimony of Mrs. Main read by Coroner.]

Q.—Do you know anything more than that, Sir? A.—Yes, Sir, I do; I was the one who came across and entered Dr. Burdell's room first after the boy made the alarm of his being dead; I opened the Doctor's door and found him lying on his face, his right hand near his face—he was cold; I raised his head to see if he had cut his throat, for I thought he had committed suicide seeing so much blood about his throat; I looked around to see if there was any weapon; his desk was open; I ran into the front room and saw that his bed was to all appearance as when made up; I locked the door, giving the key to my young man and leaving him there; Mr. Snodgrass came up stairs, saying that Mrs. Cunningham and the young ladies had fainted; I went up; the youngest of the two lay partly across the bed, and appeared to be in great agony; I tried to relieve her, and loosed her corset; the old lady was exclaiming, "He is dead, and I always liked him, and thought a great deal of him;" I thought her "fainting" differing from the others; I then went down stairs; in regard to the smell on Friday night, it was so strong that I perceived it on coming *into Bond-street; it was a smell as of woolen* burning; there was a slight wind coming from the southwest, and the air was heavy.

Q.—Can you state what was the condition of the shutters in the room of Dr. Burdell at the time you first saw it? A.—I examined everything minutely; the shutters were open, as I knew; the gas was burning near his instrument case; his port-folio lay open; his overshoes had been taken off, and were laid by the fire-place; his shawl was folded up on the end of the sofa; he had his boots on, and his feet were extended straight, so that I think he could not have struggled, from the straight position in which he lay; he must have fallen instantly dead, for he lay perfectly straight.

Q.—Who gave the order to the policeman to come here? A.—Myself; I went to the policeman and told him that Dr. Burdell, of No. 31 Bond-street, was dead in his office.

Q.—Did deceased lie with his head quite near the door? A.—Yes, so that when I opened it it just cleared him.

Q.—Where did the chair stand? A.—At the desk, turned round towards the door; a newspaper lay on the centre-table with considerable blood on the edge of it.

Q.—At what time did you get there? A.—I breakfasted at eight o'clock; I was about twenty minutes at breakfast, and had got up the stairs when the door bell was rung; I ran over; I suppose it was half-past eight or a quarter to nine.

Q.—Who came for you? A.—Mrs. Cunningham's little boy—her son; I followed him immediately, with my hat off.

Q.—What did he say to you? A.—He said, "Dr. Burdell is dead," and I went with him to see what it was; when I opened the door I almost ran on to the Doctor, he was so close; the first person I saw there was a gentleman who lives next door.

Q.—What reason had you to suppose no one was there before you? A.—None, but that the boy (Burtchell) said he opened the door, fell back and ran down to give the alarm; I would state that when the Coroner was making his investigation I went into the front room looking for a newspaper, to make more fire, and I found the front northwest window down, probably ten inches; I shoved it up.

Q.—How was it with the doors between the Doctor's office and sleeping room? A.—They were not open.

Q.—Did you observe that his clothes were torn? A.—The only tear in his clothes I saw was on the left leg of his pantaloons, below the knee—a three-square piece torn.

Q.—Did you notice any light in the Doctor's front room on Friday night? A.—No, Sir; I have noticed that the Doctor was a very strict man about his habits; I could see his light from my room opposite, and I noticed that he retired invariably from 10½ to 11 o'clock; I used to talk to him across sometimes, and I told him he should be careful, for I could look through his screen.

Q.—Did you notice that the safe was open? A.—It was not open; the only things that were open were his desk and his instrument case; his portfolio was there, and the lead was placed on it.

Q.—Did you notice the basins? A.—There is only one in his room—the little room; and I looked and saw nothing at all in that.

Q.—Did you see Dr. Burdell after he went out about four or half past four o'clock on Friday afternoon? A.—No, it was about half after five, or within five minutes of that time, that I saw him go out; I did not see him come in again; I went to a party that evening; I started about eight and returned about one; there is rarely a light in any part of this house except the front story; he rarely had a light unless when he went to bed, and then he would strike a match and make a light; it was a candle he mostly used.

Juror—Did you notice any blood on the chair which he used for his dental operations? A.—There was none on it; I examined it thoroughly; there was no blood on the spittoon either.

Juror—I refer to another chair—that which was before his desk and was partly turned.

Witness—That was a sitting chair; there was blood upon the *left side of that chair; it was no fresher* than the other blood I saw; it was all quite fresh—just coagulated a little.

By Mr. Tilden—Q.—Did you observe the blood on the walls outside? A.—I was the first, I think, who called the attention of the policemen to that; the first blood was a little outside, which could not have been spattered on unless the door had been ajar; then there was blood on the side of the stairs descending, on the right; then a little in coming into this floor; after that we could get none except a little on the front door, which was very slight; I wet my hand and rubbed it all over, but could get hardly any.

Q.—What members of the family came into the room while you were there? A.—None at all, I think, until the policemen came.

Q.—But while you remained there? A.—I don't think any came in but the little boy who made the fires; I am not positive whether Snodgrass came or not; am not positive whether I saw him or not—yes, I did see him; I recollect I noticed what look he had on when he looked at the body; it appeared to startle him, as it was an awful sight.

Q.—As to those lights in the three windows of the third floor, did you often see them burn at one time, or not? A.—Most of all I saw the light would be in the old lady's room.

Q.—When you were up late at night would you notice a light in the bedroom? A.—No, Sir; not to attract any attention.

The Coroner—Gentlemen, I should rather say that I am inclined to adjourn this inquisition till nine o'clock to-morrow morning. None of the jurors dissenting, the proposal was considered as definitely agreed to. After some conversation as to the arrangements for the funeral, which is to take place to-day, the jurors withdrew and the crowd broke up.

Surgical Examination of the Body of Dr. Burdell.

A careful examination of the body of the murdered man having been directed, Drs. Jas. R. Wood, George F. Woodward, David Uhl and William Knight, proceeded to the front room of the second story, and made such examination. They were assisted by Dr. Dodge, who carefully noted the following particulars, which were afterwards signed by the examiners:

The first wound which presents itself is one inch from the left nipple, on a line and internal to it, and is one inch and an eighth in length. The second wound is two and-a-half inches downward and inward from the wound first described, and is seven-eighths of an inch in length. The third wound is one and three-eighths of an inch, directly below the wound last described, and measures seven-eighths of an inch in length. The fourth wound is three inches and an eighth from the left nipple, directly downward, and measures one inch in length. The next two wounds present themselves in the left axilla. The first one is two inches and seven-eighths from the left nipple, and is five-eighth of an inch in length. The other wound in the axilla is two inches and a quarter further back from the last, and is half an inch in length.

Another wound on the left side directly above the crest of the ilium is three and a half inches outward from the anterior, superior, spinous process of the ilium, and measures one and a quarter inches in length. On right shoulder, anteriorly and inwards from the acromion process of the clavicle is a wound one inch wide. Looking on the neck, a wound presents itself three-quarters of an inch above the angle of the jaw, and directly beneath and touching the lobe of the left ear and measuring one inch in length, and sufficiently deep to completely divide the external, and partially the internal carotid arteries, about one inch above the bifurcation. On the face a wound presents itself, directly over the malar bone, running obliquely from without inwards and downwards and measuring one and one-half inches in length.

On the neck, posteriorly and laterally on the left side, five inches from the mastoid process directly downwards and backwards, is a wound five-eighths of an inch wide.

On the right wrist is a semi-circular wound, dividing simply the integument and one and a half inches in length.

On the left hand is an abrasion about 1¼ inch long on the dorsum of the hand.

On the left fore-arm on the anterior portion, 2¼ inches from the bend of the elbow, a wound presents itself three-quarters of an inch in length. Then turning the arm over on the posterior surface, a wound appears 2½ inches from the olecranon process and 1 inch in width. A communication exists between these two last mentioned wounds.

On the left arm on the external surface 5¼ inches [illegible] from the point of the olecranon process, is a wound three-quarters of an inch in length.

The first wound, above named, penetrated the heart of the right ventricle, midway between the apex and the auricle by the side of the septum. The fourth wound as above named partially penetrated the muscular tissue of the left ventricle, about an inch above the apex, and by the side of the septum. The cartilage of the fourth rib opposite the first wound above named, was divided. The first rib opposite the wound on the right shoulder was transfixed, and the pleural cavity opened by the same wound. The cut on the left lappel of the vest, five inches from the point of the lappel, is one and one-eighth of an inch long. The next cut just below the upper button hole on the same side, is five-eighths of an inch long; the next cut below and without the second button hole on same side, is seven-eighths of an inch long; the next cut one inch above left breast pocket, is one inch long; just above the fob pocket, same side, is a cut seven-eighths of an inch long; at the junction of the cloth and back, three-quarters of an inch below the arm hole, is a cut one-half inch long. The cuts above described correspond in position with the wounds on the left breast and axilla. The cut on the back of the vest corresponds with the wound on the back of the neck. In the coat of the left sleeve, seven inches from the cuff, on outer side, is a cut one inch long. On opposite side of sleeve is a cut one-half inch long. On the sleeve, fifteen inches from end of cuff on outer side, is a cut three-fourths inch long; on left side of breast of coat are two cuts corresponding to cuts on vest. On the right shoulder of the coat is a cut one and a half inch from seam of sleeve, and one and an eighth inch long. On back of the coat, two and a half inches from lower edge of collar, is a cut one and a fourth inch long. All the cuts in the coat correspond in position to the wounds on the body. There is, also, a cut in the pants and drawers which corresponds with the wound over the ilium.

JAMES R. WOOD, M. D.
GEO. F. WOODWARD, M. D.
DAVID UHL, M. D.
WM. KNIGHT, M. D.

CHEMICAL AND MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF THE BLOOD-STAINS.

A chemical and microscopical examination of the stains upon certain sheets, towels, shirts, &c., having been ordered by the Coroner, such examinations were entered upon by Professor Doremus, and Childs, and Dr. John W. S. Gouley.

The character of the spots upon the dagger was not so decided and satisfactory as was that of the stains upon the cloths. The stains upon the shirt marked "Ketchum," upon the sheet, and upon the napkin, were pronounced, without hesitation, of sanguineal origin. The "epithelial" character, inseparable from that secretion, was clearly demonstrated under the microscope. While on the other hand, the normal and ordinary character of the blood globules was demonstrated in the same way from blood spots on the linen of the deceased. The result of this examination will probably be presented in evidence to-day.

Latitude of Evidence.

One of the witnesses put upon the stand yesterday, after a full and frank declaration that he knew nothing whatever about the murder, nor about any of the parties connected with it or involved in suspicions concerning it, was permitted to go on with the most extraordinary series of his own beliefs, conjectures, and suppositions ever heard in a court of justice. He was encouraged in this by one of the jurors, who was greatly prepossessed in favor of the witness by his mentioning alcohol as "liquid death." After a time, however, the Coroner interfered, and said the evidence had nothing whatever to do with the case.

Snodgrass and Eckel.

These two important witnesses remain in the cells of the Fifteenth Ward Station, in Mercer-street. Snodgrass is a lad of 18 or 19 years of age, the son of Rev. Wm. D. Snodgrass, D. D., Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Goshen, Orange County. The whole family formerly resided in this City. George, the witness in this case, is the youngest but one of a numerous family. Early last Fall he came to New-York to enter into business, having been persuaded by his friends that the inactive life he had been leading in his father's house in the country was not calculated to improve a young man's prospects. He was taken in as a junior clerk at a wholesale hardware establishment down-town, and was in the employ of the same firm at the time of the catastrophe in Bond-street. While he remained in Goshen, his time was chiefly occupied in consorting with lads of his own age and habits, but he possessed a taste for music,—his inclinations leading him particularly to the study of negro melodies, with banjo accompaniments, in which he became proficient. His musical tastes appear, from the evidence adduced in this examination, to have been cultivated with some assiduity during his stay in New-York. A boy of great natural shrewdness, and not deficient in knowledge, Snodgrass became popular among his fellows in the village in which he grew up, but he has never established a reputation for remarkable steadiness of demeanor, or refinement and delicacy of sentiment; in fact, was looked upon by the villagers as a young gentleman whom sharp discipline would benefit. He, like all his family, has been for years on terms of extraordinary intimacy with Mrs. Cunningham and her daughters, and it was generally believed that the younger Miss Cunningham was the lady upon whom Snodgrass has fixed his affections. The lad appears to be extremely uneasy at his confinement, and desirous to know whether he will be permitted to come out on bail. He underwent a very close examination yesterday forenoon by District-Attorney Hall and Judge Russell, but nothing of importance was elicited. The only statement he made that was not elicited on the examination before was that Eckel had called him up into his room, after the murder had been discovered, and told him to answer no questions, but wait and let things take their own course. Snodgrass is a tall, healthy-looking youth, with light brown hair, coarse features, and a light beard. Though he appeared to be anxious about getting out of the station-house, he manifested no nervousness or anything like fear.

Eckel remains in his cell, and readily stands up to be seen, but he is not permitted to have any conversation with visitors. He is rather under the medium height, has a full face, dark gray eyes, and a full jet-black beard and moustache. His countenance is not remarkable, though far from being what would be called handsome. He has a habit of winking his eyes, which may be the result of his being gazed at by strangers. He wears an ordinary dress, black frock coat, dark trousers and vest, and is not in any manner a person to attract attention. There is a full development about the eyebrows, which gives a heavy and oppressive look to his eyes. Eckel is a native of Morristown, New-Jersey, and has only resided at the house in Bond-street since last November.

Mrs. Cunningham's Antecedents.

Mrs. Emma Augusta Cunningham was born at Bedford—in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn, L. I. Her father was Christopher Hempstead, who was at one time Foreman of James' Ropewalk, which in the early days of Brooklyn extended through from Sands-street to Tillary; and in the latter part of his life he resided in Brooklyn, where we understand he acquired some money in the manufacture of milk for the Brooklyn and New-York markets,—in which selling some of his family are now engaged. His reputation was that of an easy, every-day, hard-working sort of a man, but said to have been too easy as to the moral training of his family. Emma Augusta Hempstead in her youth was remarkable chiefly for a well-developed, voluptuous form, and more than ordinary powers of fascination. She drew within her toils Mr. George D. Cunningham, who finally, some years ago, abandoned his legal spouse, whose maiden name was Pierce, and connected himself with Miss Hempstead. Mr. Cunningham was a large, robust man, and a fast liver, a free drinker and "a good fellow generally" among his particular associates. Early in his career he was engaged as a distiller on Water-street, Brooklyn, in which business his father and other members of the family had preceded him. The firm at this time was Cunningham & Harris. For some reason or other, they closed business about 1839, since which time, up to his death, Mr. Cunningham was variously engaged. At one time, he was a commission merchant, and at another dealing in liquors—for which business he seemed to have a very strong penchant, until the tide set in for the golden regions of California and he, like many other unsettled persons, wandered to that region, to better his fortune, which, by this time, had become somewhat impaired. Remaining in that part of the world until satisfied, the year 1853 found him again in Brooklyn, residing in Fourth-place, where, his wife having in the meantime died, Miss Hempstead, with her offspring, several in number, (of which he was the reputed father,) again domiciled herself with him. One morning, less than three years ago, Mr. C. was found dead in his bed, having died suddenly, and the family physician announced that he had died in a fit. Shortly after this event, it became known that the life of deceased had been insured for $10,000, which fact, connected with other facts, caused considerable speculation at the time.

With the death of Mr. Cunningham the validity of the claim Miss Emma Hempstead made to his effects was discussed, and she then as now produced a marriage certificate to substantiate such a claim. Many of Mr. C.'s friends had heard him say that he was not married. But others had heard him relate how he was married while intoxicated, and was not aware of the fact until the next day when the evidence of it was placed before his eyes. He, it would seem, did not trouble himself much about it afterwards. Mrs. C., released from her alleged tie by death, and with $10,000 at her command, was lost sight of by the public until Saturday last.

About Dr. Burdell.

Catskill, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your remarks in the Daily Times of the 2d are very wrong. In speaking of Dr. Harvey Burdell, you say "he had been married, but his wife obtained [illegible] before his death. A mistake not only in the person, but on the wrong side. [illegible] memory, as well as to his friends.

The case of Dr. H. Burdell is one in which an investigation of the last impression on the inner coat of the eye [illegible] that it might lead to the detection of the perpetrators of the foul deed.

Dr. Burdell has but few relatives living in New-York City. A brother, Lewis Burdell, lives at No. 910 Broadway, but by an attack of paralysis he has nearly lost his reason. This brother has a wife and two children. He has a half sister, married, also in the City.

I mention these circumstances merely because if the authorities do not do their duty, in this case, I am afraid it will not be fully investigated.

[illegible]

[illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Dear Sir: Several months ago, [illegible] the murder of [illegible] published in the New-York *Herald* a method of detecting murders by an examination of the eye of the person murdered. I have since addressed several other letters to the *Herald* on the same subject, which that paper has [illegible]. If Dr. Burdell's murder took place after [illegible] the room was lit by gas, or by daylight, [illegible] eyes of Dr. Burdell, through the [illegible] mended by me, and the image of the murderer [illegible] be seen in the eye [illegible] daguerreotype. Yours truly, [illegible]

New-York, Feb. 1, 1857. W. H. [illegible]

The Mysterious Murder in Bond-street.

New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The juryman's suggestion about the retina of the eye was a good one, but the best way to get at the truth is to call up Dr. Burdell's spirit, and get him to name his murderers at once. If the spiritualists shrink from the experiment, or are afraid of its results, the public mind will at least be relieved of a most dangerous illusion. DETECTOR.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—Mr. [illegible], S. Feuchtwanger, Mrs. M. Lansing, J. M. Cooley and lady, M. A. Robinson, J. S. [illegible], Lord, T. D. Bertody and lady, J. R. [illegible], H. E. Dibble, H. H. Stotesbury, A. Stackhouse, Jas. Salmon, lady, son and daughter, [illegible], L. Deloo and lady, Mrs. Paxton, Mrs. Weldberg, [illegible], Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. A. Barclay and servant, H. Johnson, H. W. Brown, C. H. Clark, G. J. Merriman, and [illegible] in the steerage.

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—[illegible], David Ruppin, J. C. Mather, W. Beale, A. A. [illegible], L. Lamar, J. G. Noble, Maj. Stewart, W. Bradley, B. [illegible]steine, A. Pigotte, C. Bulwinkle, C. C. Drake, J. [illegible], Muller, D. G. Mitchell, J. W. Tuttle, J. H. [illegible], C. N. Alexander, M. Goldsmith, W. H. Harris, and [illegible] in the steerage.

In brig Windhoop, from Savannah—Capt. J. G. Norcross, L. Boyden, E. L. Rudd.

In ship Union, from Rio Janeiro—[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 01 | Sun sets..... 5 21 | Moon [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.....11 51 | Gov. Island..... 12 31 | Hell Gate..... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Fanita, (Br.,) Jackson, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Philadelphia, McGowan, Havana.

Ships J. W. Fannin, Briggs, Galveston, J. H. Brower & Co.; London, Hurlbut, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; W. V. Moses, Jones, New-Orleans, [illegible].

Bark J. M. Morales, Burmeister, Havana.

Brigs Tybee, Ferguson, Charleston, [illegible]; [illegible] Luck, McFarland, Nuevitas, C. & E. J. Peters; Dunbar, (Br.,) Lockhart, Demerara, D. R. DeWolfe.

Schooners Hardscrabble, Gregory, Boston, W. L. Brown; Kate Brigham, Norton, Savannah, [illegible]; Dixon; Queen of the South, Wheeler, Mobile, Loring & Hurlbut; Trident, Snow, St. Jago, [illegible]; L. Binkley, Boston, Jas. Hand; [illegible]; Charleston, Scranton & Tallman; [illegible], Wilmington, Dollner & Potter.

Arrived.

Steamship Nashville, Ewen, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. [illegible] Chincoteague, spoke bark James E. Davis [illegible] of schr. Worth, having found her abandoned [illegible] was loaded with naval stores. We took from the bark the captain and four of the crew of schr. Mary [illegible] Georgetown, S. C., bound to New-York, [illegible] she had been dismasted in the gale [illegible] captain and crew, after staying by her [illegible] off by the bark Davis [illegible] 14, lon. 71 30, saw sloop C. S. Downs, [illegible] doned.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. [illegible] Bar, brig Augusta, Stone, for New-York. [illegible] A. M., passed steamship Augusta, and at [illegible] steamship Marion, both N. of Hatteras.

Ship Australia, Dewar, Liverpool Dec. [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Has experienced heavy westerly gales. Jan. 15, lat. 50, lon. [illegible] [illegible] 22, lon. 52, spoke bark Fortuna, from Messina, [illegible] short of provisions, and supplied her. Was up to the light-ship night of 29th, wind N. & E. [illegible] pilot, and stood off again.

Ship Agnes Leeds, Nesmith, Glasgow 38 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Helvetia, Higgins, Havre Dec. [illegible], with mdse. and 125 passengers to W. Whitlock. Has had light winds; had 1 birth on the passage.

Ship George, (Brem.,) Geburg, Bremen, Nov. [illegible] last, and 240 passengers to J. G. Bochlen. Experienced heavy gales during the passage.

Ship Devonshire, Moore, London and Portsmouth [illegible] with mdse. and 41 passengers to Morgan & Wiley. Experienced heavy S. W. to W. N. W. gales during the passage.

Ship Glasgow, (of Newburyport,) [illegible], Calcutta [illegible] and Sand's Head 17th, with sugar, &c., to master. [illegible] of Cape [illegible]

Ship Empire State, Briggs, Liverpool, Dec. [illegible], with mdse. and 119 passengers (all well) to D. & A. Kingsland & Sutton. Jan. 2, lat. 48 30, lon. 42 30, [illegible] Eng., fell from the forayard overboard and was lost.

Ship Jessie [illegible], Hutchinson, [illegible], with mdse. and passengers. Was towed into Quarantine [illegible] steamer W. H. Webb, Capt. Hazzard.

Bark F. [illegible] Means, Means, Marseilles [illegible] to C. & E. J. Peters. Dec. 30, passed Gibraltar in co. with a U. S. steamship, bound W. [illegible] 28 30, spoke Br. ship Norma, [illegible] New-York, who kindly supplied us with [illegible] and [illegible] Am. ship, deeply laden, and stg. N. W., [illegible] seamen; was steering very badly, [illegible] with light E. wind; showed no signal.

Bark Louisa Eaton, (of Boston,) Loland, Demerara [illegible] ds., with sugar, &c., to master. Experienced heavy weather. The U. S. bark Release sailed Dec. 28 for Vera[illegible]; brig Lilly Mills sld. same day for Baltimore.

Bark Jasper, Bennett, Charleston Jan. [illegible], with [illegible] &c., to Dunham & Dimon. Experienced very heavy weather.

Bark Trovie, Brown, Ocean, P. R., [illegible] ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to Stewart & Co.

Brig Fredonia, (of Ellsworth,) Lord, Trinidad, Cuba, [illegible] ds., with sugar, &c., to Yznaga del Valle & Co.—vessel to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Sarah Wooster, (of East Cambridge,) [illegible] *Trinidad 20 ds., with sugar C. & E. J. Peters.*

Brig G. W. Barter, (of St. George, Me.,) Barter, [illegible] 6 ds., with brandy, &c., to A. Bonnefoux. Jan. [illegible], lat. 37 10, lon. 73 30, fell in with schr. Arabella, of Albemarle, loaded with pine wood, and abandoned [illegible] were locked, and she had apparently drifted from her anchorage; took from her foresail, mainsail and jib.

Brig Gen. Marshall, Seger, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Morden, (Br.,) Wallace, Windsor, with plaster to master.

Brig Bell Flower, (of Pittston,) [illegible], Galveston, [illegible] ds., *with cotton to Nelson Clements & Co.* Jan. [illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. 74 30, fell in with schr. Joseph Franklin, of [illegible] Va., abandoned; [illegible]

Schr. Bronte, (of Plymouth, Me.,) [illegible], Barcelona Jan. 4, with hides and fruit to Wenberg & Weeks. [illegible] lat. 38, lon. 74 30, experienced a heavy gale, which lasted 9 days, blowing from S. S. W. to N. W.; [illegible] mainsails, stove boat, galley, bulwarks, &c.; was drove E. as far as lon. 68 30; saw great quantities of lumber in the Gulf Stream; [illegible], lat. 38, lon. 73, passed a schr. with loss of fore and mainmasts.

Schr. Abby Lindsley, (of Plymouth,) Nickerson, Kingston, Jam., 21 ds., with coffee and pimento to Henry & De Cordova.

Schr. Euphemia, Allen, Curacoa 22 ds., with hides, &c., to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Harriet, Lord, Manzanilla, Cuba, 20 ds., with mahogany, &c., to C. & G. J. Peters.

Schr. Oregon, Marshall, Wilmington, N. C., 15 ds., with *naval stores to E. L. Mitchill.* Experienced heavy weather, and lost sails.

Pilot boat Thos. G. Conner, (of Philadelphia,) George *Maull, master, from Capes of Delaware*, in tow of steamtug America. Came to this port for repairs, having been 3 weeks fast in the ice in the Breakwater; lost bowsprit, headstays, and received other damage.

Propeller America, Vardon, Delaware Breakwater, having in tow pilot boat Thos. G. Conner.

WIND—During the day, N. W. to W. S. W.

Memoranda.

The steamship Nashville, from Charleston, reports: 1st inst., *off Chincoteague*, spoke bark James E. Davis, lying alongside schr. Worth, having found her abandoned. She was built in Allentown, N. J.; is 4 months old, valued at $13,000, and had a cargo of naval stores, consigned to McCready, Mott & Co., of this City. Insurance on vessel and cargo, $8,000.

The following is an extract from a letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., dated:

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 1, 1857.

There were two vessels ashore on Brigantine Beach on the 31st ult.; one, the schr. Carmelcita, loaded with hides; the other the Bremen bark Charles Williams, loaded with hides, near the Government house. The C. W. is consigned to Henninger, Muller & Gosling.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 3—Arr. ships Marathon, [illegible], Franconia, and Sheffield, New-Orleans; Barks Kedar and Laura, Palermo; [illegible], Philadelphia; Havana; [illegible], New-Orleans; Charles Williams, Savannah via Provincetown; R. A. Allen, Savannah. Also arr. ship John [illegible], Mobile.

Sailed to-day—Ship Hindoostan, for Calcutta, being the first sailing vessel which has left this harbor since Jan. 19.